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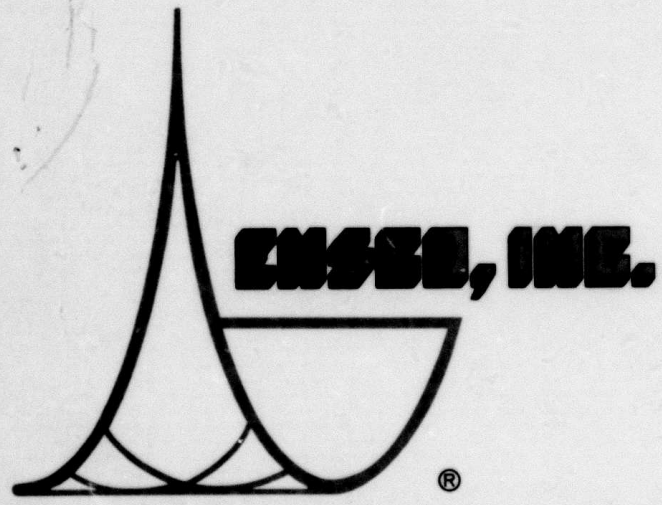
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10 October 1979

MANAGEMENT OF A
SIGNAL MEASUREMENT DATA BASE (SMDB)

TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 2

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SMDB is also presented here to illustrate its expandable and maintainable format.

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SUMMARY

This report describes a suite of programs to be used for management of a Signal Measurement Data Base (SMDB). The programs permit a user to write on disk, from tape, files of seismic signal measurements which have been used, for example, in VELA-sponsored identification experiments. The program suite consists of software to establish the SMDB and to enable user interface with the data base. Moreover, the structure of the SMDB is also presented here to illustrate its expandable and maintainable format.

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SECTION I INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Data Base Transfer (Task 4.3.1 under Contract Number F08606-79-C-0014) is to transfer the Event Discriminant Data Base from the PDP-15/50 to the PDP-11/70, and to do so under the following constraints:

- Preserve the signal measurements for all event-stations processed under Contract Number F08606-79-C-0014.
- Establish an expandable and maintainable Signal Measurement Data Base (SMDB) on the PDP-11/70 that:
 - satisfies the first constraint above
 - may be updated with additional signal measurements for event-station data processed by other contractors.
- Provide FORTRAN-compatible software utilities to:
 - initialize the SMDB Directory and Free-Block File
 - update the SMDB by event, station, measurement, or contractor
 - access the SMDB for information by event, station, measurement, or contractor.
- Write selected driving programs to demonstrate an:
 - SMDB update with signal measurements discussed in the first criterion
 - SMDB access to list Directory information and signal measurements

- SMDB access to compute unbiased network averages of signal measurements for a specified event.
- Demonstrate this software contingent on the availability of UNIX operating system utilities provided by the Government.

Section II of the report describes the detailed structure of the SMDB. Section III discusses the establishment of the SMDB, utilizing signal measurements for all event-station data processed under Contract Number F08606-79-C-0014. Section IV presents conclusions and recommendations for future work. Finally, documentation of the software utilities developed during the task is provided in Appendix A of this report, while listings of the software may be found in Appendix B. Appendix C contains a description of ENSCO's raw signal measurement tape format.

SECTION II

STRUCTURE OF THE SIGNAL MEASUREMENT DATA BASE (SMDB)

The Signal Measurement Data Base (SMDB) uses a multi-file structure which is designed and implemented in FORTRAN IV for the PDP-11/70. The principal items comprising the SMDB are vectors of signal measurements obtained by preprocessing waveform data from various recording stations. The design of the data base was predicated on the following criteria:

- Expandability with respect to events, stations, and measurements.
- Allocations for data from up to four contractors.

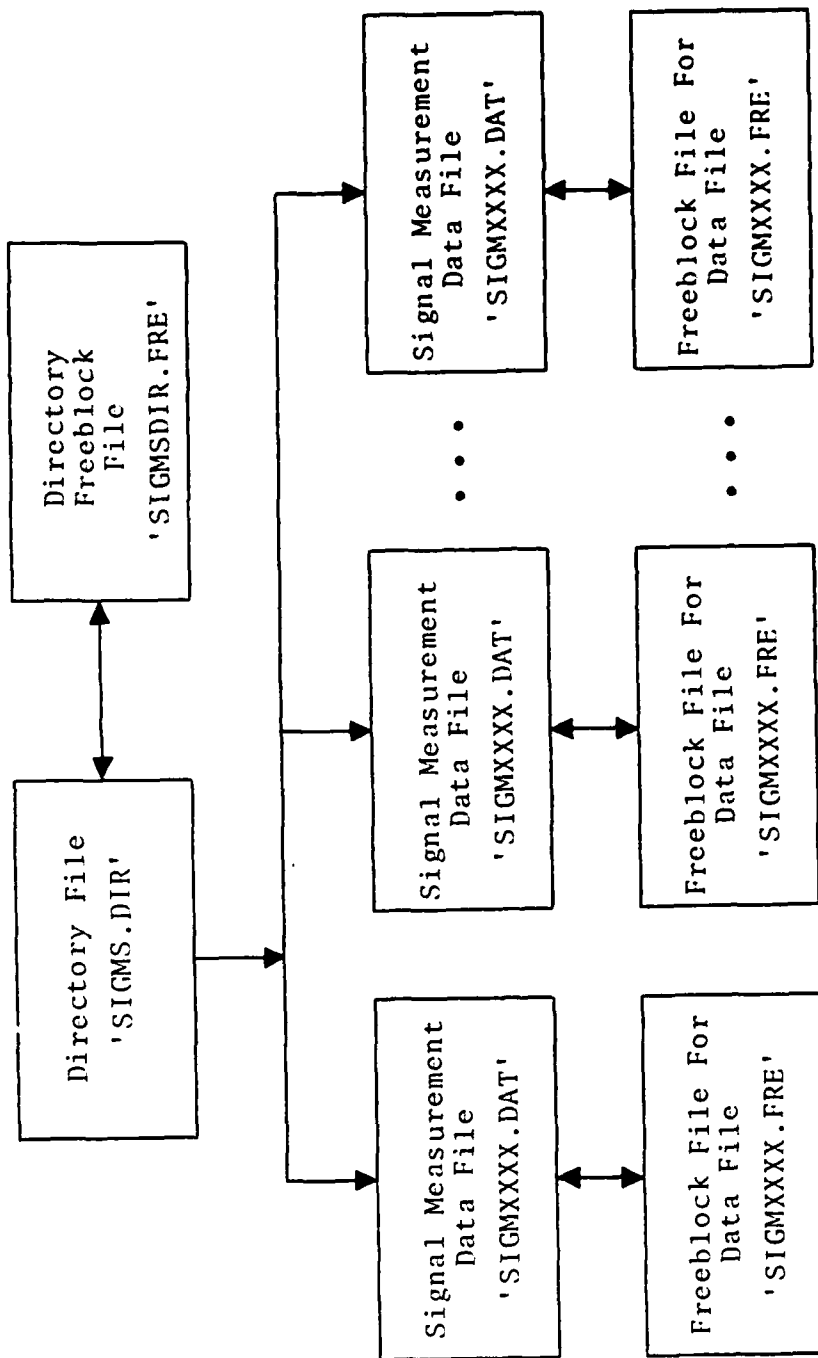
To this end, a linklist structure was employed in organizing the data.

The SMDB consists of four types of files:

- A Directory File (SIGMS.DIR).
- A Directory Freeblock File (SIGMSDIR.FRE).
- Signal Measurement Data Files (one file for each event).
- Freeblock File for Data Files (one file for each event).

The general organization of the SMDB is shown in Figure II-1.

The directory file, SIGMS.DIR, consists of a header record followed by Event Base Vectors and Station Entry Vectors. These vectors are for sorting and retrieving event/



Note: A signal measurement data file and its associated freeblock file exist for each event. File names are as shown with the event designation number substituted for the characters XXXX.

FIGURE II-1
ORGANIZATION OF THE SIGNAL MEASUREMENT DATA BASE (SMDR)

signal information. The header record contains the following information:

- The current number of events in the system.
- The record number of the first event entry.
- The current number of directory records that are in use.
- The maximum number of directory records allowed.

All entries are allocated four bytes of storage.

The structure of the Event Base Vector and Station Entry Vector are shown in Figure II-2. Each entry record is 128 bytes long and consists of thirty-two four-byte words. The attributes of the Event Base Vector are defined as follows:

- Event Sequence Number - A virtual integer J , where $1 \leq J \leq \#$ of events, which indicates the order an event appears in the directory. For example, the fifth event listed in the directory has an event sequence number of 5. The sequence number for an event changes when the SMDB is updated with new events.
- Event Designation Number - A unique four-digit number appearing as the last four characters of the ENSCO-alphanumeric event designation.
- Event Origin Time - Source time in YY DDD HH MM SS (5 word integer format).
- Event Latitude - Source latitude in degrees, N(+), S(-).
- Event Longitude - Source longitude in degrees, E(+), W(-).
- Event m_b - Event bodywave magnitude.

EVENT BASE VECTOR

Event Sequence Number (Virtual)	Event Designa- tion Number	Event Origin Time	Event Latitude +N	Event Longitude +E	Event m_b	Event Depth	Unused (22*4 words)	Backward Pointer To Last Event	Forward Pointer To Next Event	Total Number Of Stations	Pointer To First Station
--	-------------------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------	----------------	----------------	---------------------------	---	--	-----------------------------------	--------------------------------

STATION ENTRY VECTOR

Station Name	Station Number	Unused (15*4 words)	Backward Pointer To Last Station	Forward Pointer To Next Station	Total Number Of Con- tractors	Con- tractor Name	First Measure- ment Record	Number Of Mea- surements
-----------------	-------------------	---------------------------	---	--	--	-------------------------	-------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

FIGURE II-2
DIRECTORY ENTRIES

- Event Depth - Source depth in km.
- Backward Pointer to Last Event - The record number corresponding to the previous event base vector (zero if first event).
- Forward Pointer to Next Event - The record number corresponding to the next event base vector (zero if last event).
- Total Number of Stations - The total number of station entry vectors for the event. This corresponds to the total number of unique stations for which measurements are available for a given event.
- Point to First Station - The record number corresponding to the first station entry vector for the event.

The attributes of the Station Entry Vector are defined as follows:

- Station Name - The four-character ENSCO-alphanumeric station designation.
- Station Number - The integer number K , $1 \leq K \leq 50$, assigned to a given station.
- Backward Pointer to Last Station - The record number corresponding to the last station entry vector (zero if first station).
- Forward Pointer to Next Station - The record number corresponding to the next station entry vector (zero if last station).
- Total Number of Contractors - The total number of contractors contributing signal measurements for an event-station (maximum of four).

- Contractor Name - The four-character alphanumeric designation for a contributor to the data base.
- First Measurement Record - The record number in the signal measurement data file corresponding to the first record of signal measurements.
- Number of Measurements - The total number of measurement values contributed by the associated contractor.

Both the event base vectors and the station entry vectors have unused locations where, if desired, additional information can be stored.

The directory freeblock file, SIGMSDIR.FRE, consists of a header record containing the current number of non-sequential free records in the directory file. This header record is followed by records consisting of 256 four-byte words. These records each contain up to 256 record numbers. The function of this freeblock is to allow the reuse of records freed by the deletion of entries in the directory file. This practice minimizes the size of the directory file.

Each event has one signal measurement file with a name of the form SIGMXXXX.DAT, where XXXX is the event designation number. The records in these files consist of 64 four-byte words. Two types of records make up the data file: a header record and data records (multiple). The header record contains the current number of data records in use and the maximum number of data records allowed in the first two positions. The structure of the data records is shown in Figure II-3. The major attributes are defined as follows:

31 Measurement Values (4 * byte word)	31 Measurement Labels (4 * byte word)	Last Measurement Record	Next Measurement Record
--	--	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

(file name of form 'SIGMXXXX.DAT' where XXXX=Event Designation Number)

FIGURE II-3
STRUCTURE OF DATA RECORD IN SIGNAL MEASUREMENT DATA FILE

- Measurement Value - A signal parameter obtained by preprocessing waveform data from various recording stations. In the present case, the measurements are ordered into four categories depending on the type of data from which the discriminants are derived (namely, long-period signals/noise, short-period regional signals/noise, short-period teleseismic signals/noise, and short-period signals/noise).
- Measurement Labels - A four-character alphanumeric designation associated with each measurement value. This label is used as a keyword in locating a given signal parameter.
- Last Measurement Record - The record number corresponding to the last data record associated with a given contractor (zero if first record).
- Next Measurement Record - The record number corresponding to the next data record associated with a given contractor (zero if last record).

Each event also has a freeblock file associated with its signal measurement file. The files are named analogously to the data file. The file name is of the form SIGMXXXX.FRE, where XXXX is the event designation number. The structure and function of this file are the same as those of the directory freeblock file.

SECTION III

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SMDB

The SMDB is established by executing DDBASE. This routine takes a labeled 1600 bpi 9-track signal measurement tape as input. The data headers for each event-station file should follow the description in Table III-1*. Before DDBASE is initially run, the program INITIAL must be executed. This program initializes the directory files of the data base and deletes any data files that may be present. In general, the UNIX command SMT must also be performed with the appropriate options before any execution of DDBASE. These routines along with other support routines and subroutines are documented in Appendix A. The source file names and the names of the associated source files and libraries (if any) are also provided. The algorithms can be executed by following the standard UNIX FORTRAN guidelines. Appendix B contains compiled listings of the data base management and demonstration programs.

* The conversion of the data header from the standard ENSCO format (see Appendix C) is performed by the IBM 360/44 program COPY99.

TABLE III-1
SIGNAL MEASUREMENT DATA HEADER
(PAGE 1 OF 3)

Position	Data Type	Description
1	I	Seismogram number (not used).
2	I	Number of components (always equal to one).
3	I	Edit length (always equal to 100).
4	F	Sample rate (not used).
5	F	Edit start time: hours
6	F	Edit start time: minutes
7	F	Edit start time: seconds
8-9	A	'TIHEADER'.
10-12	A	Event designation (word 12 is the event designation number).
13-14	A	Data type ('DISCR').
15	A	Data orientation code ('RAW').
16-47	A	Site status table (not used).
48	A	'bbYY'
49	A	'bDDD'
50	A	'bbHH'
51	A	'bbMM'
52	A	'bbSS'
53	A	Confidence of source time (PDE code) (not used).
54-55	A	Event latitude ($\pm 90^{\circ}$ N) (represents F8.3).
56-57	A	Event longitude ($\pm 180^{\circ}$ E) (represents F8.3).
58	A	Event depth (represent integer).
59	A	Event m_b (represents F4.2).

TABLE III-1
SIGNAL MEASUREMENT DATA HEADER
(PAGE 2 OF 3)

Position	Data Type	Description
60	A	Event M_s (represents F4.2).
61	A	Event m_b (represents F4.2).
62	A	ENSCO estimated M_s (represents F4.2).
63-64	A	Information source (e.g., 'NEIL').
65	A	Event-station tectonic class code.
66	A	Not used.
67	A	Site number (represents integer).
68-69	A	Signal measurement fields for specific phase (represents F8.3) (meaningless in context of signal measurement tape).
.	.	
.	.	
96-97	A	Signal measurement fields for specific phase (represents F8.3) (meaningless in context of signal measurement tape).
98	A	Array name ('SROb').
99-157	A	Not used.
158	A	Array name.
159-160	A	Site latitude ($\pm 90^\circ N$) (represents F8.3).
161-162	A	Site longitude ($\pm 180^\circ E$) (represents F8.3).
163	A	P-wave arrival seconds into edit (represents integer).
164	A	S-wave arrival seconds into edit (represents integer).
165	A	LQ-wave arrival seconds into edit (represents integer).
166	A	LR-wave arrival seconds into edit (represents integer).

TABLE III-1
SIGNAL MEASUREMENT DATA HEADER
(PAGE 3 OF 3)

Position	Data Type	Description
167	A	Estimated LR length (seconds) (represents integer).
168-169	A	Station azimuth (degrees) (great circle beam direction) (represents F8.3).
170	A	Station elevation (meters) (great circle beam direction) (represents integer).
171-172	A	Source-to-station epicentral distance great circle distance (degrees) (represents F8.3).
173-322	A	Not used.
323-324	A	Signal measurement fields for specific phases (represents F8.3) (meaningless in context of signal measurement tape).
·	·	
·	·	
373-374	A	Signal measurement fields for specific phases (represents F8.3) (meaningless in context of signal measurement tape).
375	A	Not used.

SECTION IV

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An expandable and maintainable Signal Measurement Data Base (SMDB) program suite has been designed and compiled on the PDP-11/70 under the UNIX operating system. Tapes (from the SDAC) which were used in the VELA-sponsored identification experiment, and which were used in the development and test of the SMDB program suite, are:

1. L22882 (IBM 360/44)
2. L13033 (DEC PDP-15/50).

These tapes can be used in future efforts to refine the SMDB program suite.

It should be noted that several problems were encountered with the UNIX FORTRAN compilers during attempts to implement the SMDB routines. Specifically, the routines were initially coded in a modified version of DEC RT-11 FORTRAN IV (Rottman, 1975). (The UNIX command to request this compiler is FORTRAN.) Difficulties encountered with this compiler included problems which are apparently related to array size and to the argument lists. That is, a routine could be made to generate routine errors, or not to do so, by increasing or decreasing the size of its arrays, respectively. Associated error messages, in general, indicated a bus error or a segmentation violation. Regardless, a solution to this problem was not readily apparent. Further, the number of

arguments in a subroutine argument list appeared to be limited to eight. Any additional arguments were not passed. It was possible to circumvent this problem by passing arguments in a named common block.

Toward the end of this task, a new FORTRAN compiler was provided (Anon., 1978). This compiler is based on American National Standard (ANS) FORTRAN 77. (The UNIX command to request this compiler is F77.) An investigation was made into the feasibility of converting the SMDB routines to the FORTRAN 77 standard. Necessary changes would include substitution of the ENCODE/DECODE statements with equivalent statements, modification of the file I/O, modification of character variables, and modification of the code to allow for irregularities in the new compiler. ENCODE/DECODE statements can be replaced with 'reads' and 'writes' to internal files. This replacement is not possible on a one-to-one basis, and some additional program structuring will be necessary to provide for parallel operations. The file I/O initiated using the routines SETFIL and DFILE does not appear to be equivalent to using SETFIL and DEFINE FILE in the original compiler. In particular, it seems that the file to be accessed must already exist in order to be accessed (i.e., the system does not create a new file). This was not the case with the compiler called using FORTRAN. Another difference in file I/O requirements was that the last record written in a file could not be read subsequent to the write to the file. This difficulty may indicate that it is necessary to close and open the file between write and read operations. An example of one irregularity encountered during the investigation of the F77 compiler is the failure to

compile a logical expression with a unary minus (e.g., if (IFLG.EQ.-1) go to 100). The same logical expression without the minus sign, however, does compile.

The results of the investigation made indicate that the F77 compiler is sufficiently different from the FORTRAN compiler as to require a significant effort to convert the SMDB from the FORTRAN to the F77 compiler. It will first be necessary to establish the operating characteristics of the new compiler (i.e., the logic sequences necessary to accomplish a given operation). After the methods for performing the desired operations have been established (usually done by the trial-and-error method), the SMDB routines can be restructured (i.e., converted).

At this time, a competent FORTRAN language compiler is not available on the SDAC PDP-11/70. Note, however, that the use of the FORTRAN language is not recommended by the designers of the UNIX operating system for major applications using UNIX.

As a final comment, several additional routines could be added to make the SMDB more versatile. These include a function to delete event and/or station entries and a function to modify individual measurements resident in the data base. The design of the SMDB included consideration of these avenues for development. Several of the routines documented in Appendix A could be used to implement these options.

SECTION V
REFERENCES

- Anon., 1978; American National Standard Programming Language FORTRAN, ANSI X3.9-1978, American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY.
- Kerningham, B., undated; UNIX For Beginners, Bell Laboratories, Murry Hill, NJ.
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- Thompson, K., and D. M. Ritchie, 1975; UNIX Programmer's Manual, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Incorporated, Murry Hill, NJ.

APPENDIX A
DOCUMENTATION OF SIGNAL MEASUREMENT DATA BASE (SMDB) ROUTINES

This appendix contains descriptions of the main routines and associated subroutines used to manage and demonstrate the SMDB. These descriptions include definitions of arguments, commons, and data types. Comments on the use of the routines are also provided. Applicable source files resident on the PDP-11/70 system are listed.

These routines can be incorporated into additional algorithms to manipulate the SMDB. Several examples of this type of application are generation of files of unbiased network magnitude measurements, computation of discriminants, and classification of events.

Subroutine:

ACCESS

Arguments:

(NDSG, STAT, CONTR, MSLAB, NRET, RMEAS, RLAB, IEVR).

NDSG - integer * 4

STAT - real * 4

CONTR - real * 4

MSLAB - real * 4

NRET - integer * 4

RMEAS - real * 4 array of length \geq NRET

RLAB - real * 4 array of length \geq NRET

IEVR - integer * 4

Commons:

COMMON/FLAGS/IFLGMS, IFLGEV

IFLGMS - integer * 2

IFLGEN - integer * 2

COMMON/ASVAR/NXREC1, NXREC2, NXREC3, NXREC4

Description:

ACCESS accesses the signal measurement data base and returns the measurements.

NDSG is an event designation number.

STAT is a four-character station name (if it is ****, the given measurement is returned for all stations reporting the event).

CONTR is a four-character contractor name.

MSLAB is a four-character measurement label.

NRET is the number of measurements returned.

RMEAS contains the measurements to be returned.

RLAB contains the measurement labels when IFLGMS=0.
IEVR is the event record number in the directory file
SIGMS.DIR.

IFLGMS = { 0, returns all measurements for the given
station (in RMEAS) with the associated
labels (in RLAB) — WARNING: it should
be noted that there is no guarantee that
all of the measurements will be in order
(or exist) across stations.
1, return only indicated measurement for the
given station.

IFLGEV = { 0, search for event
1, use event record number in IEVR.

NXREC1, NXREC2, NXREC3, NXREC4 are the associated variables for the maximum of four data base files open at one time.

Restrictions:

- 1) The event data file is opened on logical unit number 2.
- 2) It is assumed that the directory file SIGMS.DIR is already open on logical unit number 1.

Source File:

access.for

Associated Source File:

search.for

Subroutine:

CHKFRE

Arguments:

(LUNIT, IFLAG, NFB, IFREC).

LUNIT - integer * 2

IFLAG - integer * 2

NFB - integer * 4

IFREC - integer * 4

Commons:

COMMON/ASVAR/NXREC1, NXREC2, NXREC3, NXREC4

all variables integer * 2

Description:

CHKFRE checks the indicated freeblock file and either returns a free record number or extends the freeblock file. The file is modified accordingly and the total number of freeblocks before the call is returned.

LUNIT is the logical unit number associated with the freeblock file (in practice LUNIT=3 is the freeblock file for the directory and LUNIT=4 is the freeblock file for the event data file.

IFLAG { 0, returns free record number in IFREC
1, freeblock extended with record number in IFREC.

NFB is the number of freeblocks prior to a call.

IFREC is the free record number.

NXREC1, NXREC2, NXREC3, NXREC4 are the associated variables for all possible open data base files.

Restrictions:

- 1) The appropriate freeblock files must be open on logical unit LUNIT.

Source File:

chkfre.for

Main Routine:

COPY99

Input:

Signal measurement tape in standard ENSCO format.

Description:

COPY99 is an IBM 360/44 program used to convert the data headers of the signal measurement tape to the format expected by the PDP-11/70 program DDBASE and output the results to another tape. The output tape is input to the signal measurement data base management routines. Prior to execution of this program, the character string 'NSKIP' should be changed to the number of data files to skip on the input tape before starting the conversion and copy. The input tape is accessed on unit 8 and the output tape is accessed on unit 9.

Main Routine:

DDBASE

Input:

9-track signal measurement tape with appropriate EBCDIC data headers on logical unit 0.

Description:

DDBASE accesses the information on a labeled 1600 bpi 9-track signal measurement tape and performs the necessary conversions and formatting before providing the information to subroutine UPDATE. This routine includes a look-up table for station names based on the station number, a look-up table for measurement labels, EBCDIC to ASCII conversion, and IBM 360/44 to PDP-11/70 floating-point conversion.

Restrictions:

- 1) The 9-track input tape must have the correct EBCDIC header.
- 2) All information for an event on a tape must be consecutive.
- 3) UNIX command smt must be performed before execution of DDBASE with the appropriate options.
- 4) The algorithm currently requires the tape to be mounted on unit 0 (allowable units are 0-7).

Source File:

ddbbase.for

Associated Source Files:

update.for
search.for
chkfre.for

Program Source File:

ddbbasep.for

Associated libraries (in addition to normal FORTRAN library):

/lib/f4u

Main Routine:

EVLIST

Input: (from terminal)

Logic flag (IFLG) (requested inputs 0 or 1) range of
event sequence numbers (virtual).

Description:

EVLIST displays the event-station information stored
in the data base in the form requested by the input parameters.

If a zero input for the logic flag the event information
and the stations reporting are displayed.

If a one is input the individual station measurements
for contractor ENSC are included.

Source File:

evlist.for

Associated Source Files:

search.for

access.for

Program Source File:

evlistp.for

Main Routine:

INITIAL

Description:

INITIAL initializes the signal measurement data base. This is accomplished by deleting all existing event data files (if any) and by initializing the header records of the directory file (SIGMS.DIR) and its freeblock file (SIGMSDIR.FRE).

Program Source File:

initial.for

Subroutine:

MBIAS

Arguments:

(RMX, NSTA, NDISC, DISCR).

RMX - real * 4 of length \geq NSTA * NDISC.

NSTA - scalar (integer * 2).

NDISC - scalar (integer * 2).

DISCR - real * 4 array of length \geq NDISC.

Description:

MBIAS performs Ringdal's maximum likelihood estimation of event magnitude (Ringdal, 1975) using signal and noise measurements.

RMX is a matrix whose elements contain signal or noise measurements, or a flag indicating that the element is to be ignored.

$$RMX_{ij} = \begin{cases} \text{signal measurement} + 1000 \\ \text{noise measurement} - 1000 \\ 0 \text{ if it is to be ignored.} \end{cases}$$

NSTA is the number of stations.

NDISC is the number of measurements per station.

DISCR contains the unbiased magnitude estimates.

Restrictions:

- 1) RMS contains the measurements for station 1 followed by the measurements for station 2, etc. until the measurements for station NSTA have been stored.
- 2) NSTA must be ≤ 50 .

Source File:

mbiascat.for

Main Routine:

NAVE and (NAVE2)

Input: (from terminal)

Event designation number.

Description:

NAVE and NAVE2 are drivers to demonstrate the subroutine MBIAS. The unbiased network averages are computed for several measurements for the designated event.

Source File:

nave.for and nave2.for

Associated Source Files:

mbiascat.for
search.for
access.for

Program Source File:

navep.for

Main Routine:

RETURN

Input: (from terminal)

Event designation number

Station name

Measurement label.

Description:

RETURN is a debugging routine to test subroutines ACCESS and SEARCH. Various measurements are returned depending on the input parameters and the setting of flags hardwired into the program.

Source File:

return.for

Associated Source Files:

search.for

access.for

Program Source File:

returnp.for

Subroutine:

SEARCH

Arguments:

(IFLAG, KEY, EVREC, STREC, ICON, MSREC, MSIND, ISRCH)
IFLAG - integer * 2
KEY - four word real * 4 array
EVREC - integer * 4
STREC - integer * 4
ICON - integer * 4
MSREC - integer * 4
MSIND - integer * 2
ISRCH - integer * 2

Commons:

COMMON/ASVAR/NXREC2, NXREC2, NXREC3, NXREC4
all variables INTEGER * 2.

Description:

SEARCH searches the signal measurement data base for a match to a specific keyword and returns the appropriate record number and index (if applicable).

IFLAG = {
0, full search for a given measurement (needs all keywords)
1, search for event designation number
2, search for station name (needs evrec)
3, search for contractor name (needs strec)
4, search for measurement (needs icon) (returns record number in 'sigmxxxx.det' file and the index into the record).

KEY is the four-word array containing the keywords

KEY(1) = event designation number (should be converted to floating point prior to call)

KEY(2) = four-character station name

KEY(3) = four-character contractor name

KEY(4) = four-character measurement label.

EVREC is the event record number in the directory file, SIGMS.DIR.

STREC is the station record number in the directory file, SIGMS.DIR.

ICON is the index into the station record of the contractor block - possible values are 21, 24, 27, and 30.

MSREC is the measurement record number in the event data file SIGMXXX.DAT.

MSIND is the index into the measurement record of the measurement value

ISRCH is an error flag

ISRCH = $\begin{cases} 0, & \text{successful search} \\ 1, & \text{unsuccessful search} \end{cases}$

NXREC1, NXREC2, NXREC3, NXREC4 are the associated variables of all possible open data base files.

Restrictions:

- 1) If EVREC or STREC are equal to zero when IFLAG=2 or 3, respectively, the program is stopped. This also occurs if the number of stations or measurements is zero.
- 2) The content of KEY(1) must be in floating point representation.
- 3) The directory file SIGMS.DIR must be open on logical unit number 1 and the event data file must be open on logical unit number 2.

Source File:

search.for

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Subroutine:

UPDATE

Arguments:

(IERR)

IERR - integer * 2

Commons:

COMMON/ARG/ESINFO

ESINFO - 141-word real * 4 array

common/ASVAR/NXREC1, NXREC2, NXREC3, NXREC4

all variables integer * 2

Description:

UPDATE establishes the signal measurement data base given the pertinent event-station information and flags contained in array ESINFO.

IERR is an error flag.

$$IERR = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{no errors} \\ 1, & \text{error in establishing data base.} \end{cases}$$

ESINFO is the information packet passed to this data base routine.

ESINFO(1) = event designation number (integer * 4).

ESINFO(2) = bbYY

ESINFO(3) = bDDD

ESINFO(4) = bbHH

ESINFO(5) = bbMM

ESINFO(6) = bbSS

ESINFO(7) = event latitude ($\pm 90^\circ N$) (represented as F8.3 in this data base).

The following files are associated with the indicated logical units.

SIGMS.DIR (directory file) logical unit = 1.

SIGMXXXX.DAT (event data file, where XXXX is the event designation number) logical unit = 2.

SIGMSDIR.FRE (directory freeblock file) logical unit = 3.

SIGMXXXX.FRE (freeblock file for event data file) logical unit = 4.

NXREC1, NXREC2, NXREC3, NXREC4 are the associated variables for all possible open files.

Comments:

- 1) If an event is either flagged as new (i.e., not presently in the data base) or not found in a search, the station flag is set to zero to indicate that the stations are also new.
- 2) For the most efficient execution of this routine, the event-station information for a given event should be provided consecutively during a given run.
- 3) Update is written in such a way that measurements associated with an existing label can be replaced by the value in the information packet.
- 4) In general, the data base structure implemented by this routine is expandable with respect to events, stations, and measurements (linklist structure).

Restrictions:

- 1) The directory file must be open on logical unit 1 and the directory freeblock file must be open on logical unit 3.
- 2) Logical units 2 and 4 must be free.

- 3) The number of associated measurement labels and values must be ≤ 62 . If the number is less than 62, the last measurement value must be followed by a word containing four blank characters.

Source File:

update.for

Associated Source Files:

search.for

chkfre.for

APPENDIX B
LISTINGS OF SIGNAL MEASUREMENT DATA BASE (SMDB) PROGRAMS

This appendix contains compiled listings of various data base management and demonstration programs. They are COPY99, INITIAL, DDBASE, EVLIST, NAVE, and RETURN. A modified version of the main routine NAVE is also included as NAVE2.

COPY99
(PAGE 1 OF 2)

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INITIAL

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

c      this routine initializes the signal measurement data base
0001      real*4 evbuf(32), rnam1(4), rnam2(4)
0002      integer*4 ndsg, nev, intev, ndr, mndr, nfb
0003      logical*1 templ(4), temp2(4)
0004      equivalence (evbuf(1),ndsg), (evbuf(30),nxev), (rnam1(2),templ)
0005      equivalence (rnam2(2),temp2)
0006      data rnam1/'sigm',' ','',.dat',0./,rnam2/'sigm',' ','',.fre',0./

c
0007      call setfil (1,'sigms.dir')
0008      define file 1 (32000,128,u,nxrec1)
0009      call setfil (3,'sigmsdir.fre')
0010      define file 3 (126,1024,u,nxrec3)
0011      read (1'1,end=100) nev,intev,ndr,mndr
0012      if (nev.eq.0) go to 100

c      delete event data files and freeblock files
0014      nxev=intev
0015      do 10 k=1,nev
0016      read (1'nxev) evbuf
0017      encode (4,12,templ) ndsg
0018      12 format (i4)
0019      decode (4,14,templ) templ
0020      encode (4,14,templ) templ
0021      14 format (4i1)
0022      call setfil (2,rnam1,64)
0023      define file 2 (32000,256,u,nxrec2)
0024      endfile 2
0025      encode (4,12,temp2) ndsg
0026      decode (4,14,temp2) temp2
0027      encode (4,14,temp2) temp2
0028      call setfil (4,rnam2,64)
0029      define file 4 (126,1024,u,nxrec4)
0030      endfile 4
0031      10 continue
0032      100 continue

c      initialize pointers
0033      nev=0
0034      intev=0
0035      ndr=1
0036      mndr=32000
0037      write (1'1) nev,intev,ndr,mndr
0038      nfb=0
0039      write (3'1) nfb
0040      endfile 1
0041      endfile 3
0042      stop
0043      end

```

DDBASE
(PAGE 1 OF 11)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

c      this routine accesses the 9-track signal measurement tape
c      and does the necessary conversions and reformatting before
c      supplying the information to subroutine update
c      all info. on a tape for an event should be consecutive
c
0001      real*4 esinfo(141),mslab(62),stan(50),head(375),data(100)
0002      integer*4 ndsg,idstat,ievr,istr,iflgev,iflgst,indsg,ievorg(5)
0003      integer*4 idpth
0004      logical*1 chbuf(1500),temp
0005      equivalence (esinfo(1),ndsg),(esinfo(2),ievorg),(esinfo(7),evlat),
1          (esinfo(8),evlon),(esinfo(9),evmb),(esinfo(10),idpth),
2          (esinfo(11),iflgev),(esinfo(12),stat),(esinfo(13),idstat),
3          (esinfo(14),iflgst),(esinfo(15),contr),(esinfo(140),ievr),
4          (esinfo(141),istr)
0006      equivalence (chbuf,head)
c
0007      data stan/'anmo','anto','boco','chto','nors','gumo',
1          'maio','lasa','nwao','grfo','shio','tato',
2          'snzo','ilpa','alpa','ctao','zobo','kaao',
3          'majo','kono','bfak','ctao','chgo','tnak',
4          'tloo','eiao','kono','ogdo','kipo','alqo',
5          'zlpo','mato','hnme','rkon','ksrs','atak',
6          'ucak','cnak','njak',' ','cs01','cs02',
7          'cs03','cs04','cs05','cs06','cs07','cs08',
8          2*' ','/', contr/'ensc'/', indsg/0/
c
0008      data nmeas/25/,mslab/'ms01','ms02','ms03','ms04','ms05',
1          'ms06','ms07','ms08','ms09','ms10','ms11',
2          'ms12','ms13','ms14','ms15','ms16','ms17',
3          'ms18','ms19','ms20','ms21','ms22','ms23',
4          'ms24','ms25'/', blank/' '/'
0009      data eoi/'eoi0'/
c
0010      common /arg/ esinfo
0011      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
c
c      open directory and directory freeblock
0012      call setfil (1,'sigms.dir')
0013      define file 1 (32000,128,u,nxrec1)
0014      call setfil (3,'sigmsdir.fre')
0015      define file 3 (126,1024,u,nxrec3)
c
0016      5 continue
c      read in header
c
0017      lunit=0
0018      lenh=1500
0019      lend=400
c
0020      set all state flags
0021      istrate=259
0022      call intape (lunit,head,lelh,lsiw,istrate)
0023      if (lsiw.ne.1) go to 995
0024      if (lelh.ne.80) go to 7
0026      do 8 k=1,4
0027      call etoa (chbuf(k),temp)
0028      chbuf(k)=temp
0029      8 continue

```


DDBASE
(PAGE 2 OF 11)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 002

```

0030      if (head(1).eq.eol) go to 995
0032      7 continue
      c      convert ebcdic to ascii
      c
0033      do 10 k=29,1500
0034      call etoa (chbuf(k),temp)
0035      chbuf(k)=temp
0036      10 continue
      c
      c
      c      decode site number and use to obtain station name
0037      decode (4,100,head) idstat
0038      100 format (66(4x),i4)
0039      stat=stan(idstat)
      c      decode designation number and check to see if it is a new event
0040      decode (4,150,head) ndsg
0041      150 format (11(4x),i4)
      c      check to see if event is the same as the last event
0042      if (ndsg.eq.lnsdg) go to 50
0044      lnsdg=ndsg
0045      iflgev=1
0046      iflgst=1
      c      decode origin time, latitude, longitude, mb, and depth
0047      decode (20,200,head) ievorg
0048      200 format (47(4x),5i4)
0049      decode (8,300,head) evlat
0050      300 format (53(4x),f8.3)
0051      decode (8,350,head) evlon
0052      350 format (55(4x),f8.3)
0053      decode (4,375,head) idpth
0054      375 format (57(4x),i4)
0055      decode (4,400,head) evmb
0056      400 format (58(4x),f4.2)
0057      go to 500
0058      50 continue
0059      iflgev=-1
      c      note: if event was not in data base prior to this run,
      c      iflgst is changed to 0 in subroutine update since
      c      all stations will be new
      c
      c      read in data and convert from ibm 360/44 to pdp 11/70 floating point
      c
0060      call intape (lunit,data,lend,isw,istate)
0061      if (isw.ne.1) go to 995
0063      do 60 k=1,nmeas
0064      call f360f (data(k),pdptm)
0065      data(k)=pdptm
0066      60 continue
      c
      c      load measurements and labels (max. of 62) into argument list
0067      do 70 k=1,nmeas
0068      ilab=14+k*2
0069      esinfo(ilab)=mslab(k)
0070      ims=ilab+1
0071      esinfo(ims)=data(k)
0072      70 continue
      c      insert blank after last measurement

```

DDBASE
(PAGE 3 OF 11)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing page 003

```
0073      if (nmeas.ne.62) esinfo(11ab+2)=blank
      c
0075      500 continue
0076      call update (ierr)
0077      if (ierr.eq.1) go to 995
0079      go to 5
0080      995 endfile 1
0081      endfile 3
0082      stop
0083      end
```


DDBASE
(PAGE 4 OF 11)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

0001      subroutine update (ierr)
c      this routine establishes the signal measurement data base
c      esinfo contains pertinent event-station info and flags
c      iflgev=1      search for event
c      iflgev=0      add event
c      iflgev=-1     update previous event
c
c      iflgst=1      search for station
c      iflgst=0      add station
c      iflgst=-1     update previous station
c
c      ierr=0        no errors
c      ierr=1        error in establishing data base
c
c      logical unit=1  directory file
c                   =2  event data file
c                   =3  freeblock file for directory
c                   =4  freeblock file for event data file
c
0002      real*4 esinfo(141),meas(2,62),key(4),dummy(20),dumy(15)
0003      real*4 dum(9),evbuf(32),stbuf(32),msbuf(64),rnam1(4),rnam2(4)
0004      integer*4 nev,intev,ndr,mndr,ndar,mndar,ndsg,lstev,nxev,nstat
0005      integer*4 intst,idstat,ncon,lstst,nxst,ievr,istr,msrec,lstms
0006      integer*4 nxms,nfb,ifrec,iflgev,iflgst,ievorg(5),idpth
0007      logical*1 templ(4),temp2(4)
0008      equivalence (esinfo(1),ndsg),(esinfo(2),ievorg),(esinfo(7),evlat),
1          (esinfo(8),evlon), (esinfo(9),evmb), (esinfo(10),idpth),
2          (esinfo(11),iflgev), (esinfo(12),stat), (esinfo(13),idstat),
3          (esinfo(14),iflgst), (esinfo(15),contr), (esinfo(16),meas),
4          (esinfo(140),ievr), (esinfo(141),istr)
0009      equivalence (evbuf(29),lstev),(evbuf(30),nxev), (evbuf(31),nstat),
1          (evbuf(32),intst), (stbuf(18),lstst), (stbuf(19),nxst),
2          (stbuf(20),ncon)
0010      equivalence (rnam1(2),templ), (rnam2(2),temp2)
0011      data blank/' ', dummy/20*0./, dumy/15*0./, dum/9*0./
0012      data rnam1/'sigm',' ',' .dat',0./,rnam2/'sigm',' ',' .fre',0./
0013      common /arg/ esinfo
0014      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
c
c      construct event file and freeblock names and open files
0015      encode (4,6,templ) ndsg
0016      6 format (i4)
0017      decode (4,7,templ) temp1
0018      encode (4,7,temp1) temp1
0019      7 format (i4)
0020      encode (4,6,temp2) ndsg
0021      decode (4,7,temp2) temp2
0022      encode (4,7,temp2) temp2
0023      call setfil (2,rnam1)
0024      define file 2 (32000,256,u,nxrec2)
0025      call setfil (4,rnam2)
0026      define file 4 (126,1024,u,nxrec4)
c
0027      ierr=0
0028      read (1:1) nev,intev,ndr,mndr
0029      if (iflgev.eq.-1) go to 150
0031      if (iflgev.eq.1) go to 100

```

DDBASE
(PAGE 5 OF 11)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 002

```

0033      1 continue
      c      add new event to data base (at top of list)
0034          if (ndr.ge.mndr) go to 995
0036          if (nev.ne.0) read (1'intev) evbuf
0038          call chkfre (3,0,nfb,ifrec)
      c      modify backward pointer of old event
0039          ndr=ndr+1
0040          lstev=ndr
0041          if (nfb.gt.0) lstev=ifrec
0043          if (nev.ne.0) write (1'intev) evbuf
      c      reset intev and appropriate pointers in new event
0045          nxev=intev
0046          intev=lstev
0047          lstev=0
0048          nstat=0
0049          intst=0
0050          write (1'intev) ndsg,ievorg,evlat,evlon,evmb,idpth,dummy,
      1          lstev,nxev,nstat,intst
0051          ievr=intev
0052          nev=nev+1
0053          write (1'1) nev,intev,ndr,mndr
      c      initialize data file
0054          ndar=1
0055          mndar=32000
0056          write (1'1) ndar,mndar
      c      initialize freeblock
0057          nfb=0
0058          write (4'1) nfb
      c      set station flag to add stations
0059          iflgst=0
0060          go to 150
0061      100 continue
      c      search for event
0062          key(1)=ndsg
0063          call search (1,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0064          if (isrch.eq.1) go to 1
0066      150 continue
0067          read (1'ievr) evbuf
0068          if (iflgst.eq.-1) go to 250
0070          if (iflgst.eq.1) go to 200
0072      151 continue
      c      add new station to top of list
0073          if (ndr.ge.mndr) go to 995
      c      check to see if there is room in the data file
0075          read (2'1) ndar,mndar
0076          if (ndar.ge.mndar) go to 995
0078          if (nstat.ne.0) read (1'intst) stbuf
0080          call chkfre (3,0,nfb,ifrec)
      c      modify backward pointer of old station
0081          ndr=ndr+1
0082          lstst=ndr
0083          if (nfb.gt.0) lstst=ifrec
0085          if (nstat.ne.0) write (1'intst) stbuf
      c      reset intst and appro. pointers in new station
0087          nxst=intst
0088          intst=lstst
0089          lstst=0

```


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(PAGE 6 OF 11)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 003

```

0090      nstat=nstat+1
0091      write (1,'ievr') evbuf
c      count measurements
0092      do 10 k=1,62
0093      if (meas(1,k).eq.blank) go to 15
0095      10 continue
0096      nmeas=k
0097      15 continue
0098      if (k.ne.62) nmeas=k-1
0100      ncon=1
0101      call chkfre (4,0,nfb,ifrec)
0102      ndar=ndar+1
0103      msrec=ndar
0104      if (nfb.gt.0) msrec=ifrec
0106      lstms=0
0107      nxms=0
0108      if (nmeas.lt.31) go to 20
0110      if (ndar.ge.mndar) go to 995
0112      call chkfre (4,0,nfb,ifrec)
0113      ndar=ndar+1
0114      nxms=ndar
0115      if (nfb.gt.0) nxms=ifrec
0117      20 continue
0118      write (2,'msrec') ((meas(i,j),j=1,31),i=2,1,-1),lstms,nxms
0119      if (nmeas.lt.31) go to 25
0121      lstms=msrec
0122      null=0
0123      write (2,'nxms') ((meas(i,j),j=32,62),i=2,1,-1),lstms,null
0124      25 continue
0125      write (1,'intst') stat,idstat,dumy,1stst,nxst,ncon,contr,msrec,
1          nmeas,dum
0126      write (1') nev,intev,ndr,mndr
0127      write (2') ndar,mndar
0128      endfile 2
0129      endfile 4
0130      return
0131      200 continue
c      search for station
0132      key(2)=stat
0133      call search (2,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0134      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 151
0136      250 continue
0137      read (1,'istr') stbuf
c      search for contractor
0138      key(3)=contr
0139      call search (3,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0140      if (isrch.eq.0) go to 300
c add new contractor block if there is room
0142      if (ncon.lt.4) go to 50
0144      write (6,30)
0145      30 format(' all possible contr. blocks already full')
0146      go to 997
0147      50 continue
c      count measurements
0148      do 60 k=1,62
0149      if (meas(1,k).eq.blank) go to 65
0151      60 continue

```

DDBASE
(PAGE 7 OF 11)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 004

```

0152      nmeas=k
0153      65 continue
0154          if (k.ne.62) nmeas=k-1
0155          ncon=ncon+1
0156          read (2'1) ndar,mndar
0157          if (ndar.ge.mndar) go to 995
0158          call chkfre (4,0,nfb,ifrec)
0159          ndar=ndar+1
0160          msrec=ndar
0161          if (nfb.gt.0) msrec=ifrec
0162          lstms=0
0163          nxms=0
0164          if (nmeas.lt.31) go to 70
0165          if (ndar.ge.mndar) go to 995
0166          call chkfre (4,0,nfb,ifrec)
0167          ndar=ndar+1
0168          nxms=ndar
0169          if (nfb.gt.0) nxms=ifrec
0170      70 continue
0171          write (2'msrec) ((meas(i,j),j=1,31),i=2,1,-1),lstms,nxms
0172          if (nmeas.lt.31) go to 75
0173          lstms=msrec
0174          null=0
0175          write (2'nxms) ((meas(i,j),j=32,62),i=2,1,-1),lstms,null
0176      75 continue
0177      c      store contractor info
0178          ic=21+3*(ncon-1)
0179          stbuf(ic)=constr
0180          stbuf(ic+1)=msrec
0181          stbuf(ic+2)=nmeas
0182          write (1'istr) stbuf
0183          write (1'1) nev,intev,ndr,mndr
0184          write (2'1) ndar,mndar
0185          endfile 2
0186          endfile 4
0187          return
0188      300 continue
0189      c      loop over measurements---searching and updating
0190          do 90 k=1,62
0191          if (meas(1,k).eq.blank) go to 999
0192          key(4)=meas(1,k)
0193          call search (4,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0194          if (isrch.eq.1) go to 80
0195          read (2'msrec) msbuf
0196          msbuf(msind)=meas(2,k)
0197          write (2'msrec) msbuf
0198          go to 90
0199      80 continue
0200      c      when measurement not found, msrec is last meas. record
0201          msind=mod(nmeas,31)+1
0202          read (2'msrec) msbuf
0203          if (msind.le.31) go to 85
0204          if (ndar.ge.mndar) go to 995
0205          msind=1
0206          call chkfre (4,0,nfb,ifrec)
0207          ndar=ndar+1
0208          nxms=ndar

```

DDBASE
(PAGE 8 OF 11)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 005

```
0217      if (nfb.gt.0) nxms=ifrec
0219      msbuf(64)=nxms
0220      write (2,'srec') msbuf
0221      do 84 n=1,64
0222      84 msbuf(n)=0.0
0223      msbuf(63)=msrec
0224      msrec=nxms
0225      85 continue
0226      msbuf(msind)=meas(2,k)
0227      msbuf(msind+31)=meas(1,k)
0228      write (2,'srec') msbuf
0229      nmeas=nmeas+1
0230      stbuf(icon+2)=nmeas
0231      write (1,'istr') stbuf
0232      90 continue
0233      go to 999
0234      995 continue
0235      write (6,996)
0236      996 format (' files are full')
0237      997 ierr=1
0238      999 endfile 2
0239      endfile 4
0240      return
0241      end
```


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```

0001      subroutine search (iflag,key,evrec,strec,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
c         this routine searches for a specific keyword and returns the
c         appropriate record and/or index
c
c         iflag=0      full search (needs all keys)
c         iflag=1      search for event
c         iflag=2      search for station (needs evrec)
c         iflag=3      search for contractor (needs strec)
c         iflag=4      search for measurement (needs icon)
c         (returns rec # in 'sigmxxxx.dat' and index into rec)
c         key(1)=event designation
c         key(2)=station name
c         key(3)=contractor name
c         key(4)=measurement mnemonic
c         isrch=0      successful search
c         isrch=1      unsuccessful search
c
0002      integer*4 nev,intev,ndr,mndr,evrec,strec,msrec,nmeas
0003      integer*4 ndsg,nxev,nstat,intst,nxst,nxms,icontr(12)
0004      real*4 key(4),buff(32),msbuff(64)
0005      equivalence (buff(1),ndsg,stat), (buff(19),nxst), (buff(30),nxev)
0006      equivalence (buff(31),nstat), (buff(32),intst), (msbuff(64),nxms),
1         (buff(21),icontr)
0007      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
0008      isrch=0
0009      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 1000
0010      go to (100,200,300,400), iflag
0011      read (1:1) nev,intev,ndr,mndr
0012      1000 if (nev.eq.0) go to 995
0013      c         search through events
0015      nxev=intev
0016      do 10 k=1,nev
0017      evrec=nxev
0018      read (1:nxev) buff
0019      if (key(1).eq.float(ndsg)) go to 15
0020      10 continue
0021      write (6,14) key(1)
0022      14 format(' event: ',f4.0,' not found')
0023      isrch=1
0024      go to 999
0025      15 continue
0026      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 201
0027      return
0028      200 continue
0029      c         search through stations given base vector (event) record #
0031      if (evrec.eq.0) go to 995
0032      read (1:evrec) buff
0033      201 if (nstat.eq.0) go to 995
0034      kount=nstat
0035      nxst=intst
0036      do 20 k=1,kount
0037      strec=nxst
0038      read (1:nxst) buff
0039      if (key(2).eq.stat) go to 25
0040      20 continue
0041      write (6,24) key(2)
0042      24 format(' station: ',a4,' not found')
0043

```

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UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 002

```

0046      isrch=1
0047      go to 999
0048      25 continue
0049      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 301
0051      return
0052      300 continue
c      search station record for contractor index
0053      if (strec.eq.0) go to 995
0055      read (1'strec) buff
0056      301 continue
0057      do 30 icon=21,30,3
0058      if (key(3).eq.buff(icon)) go to 35
0060      30 continue
0061      write (6,34) key(3)
0062      34 format(' contractor: ',a4,' not found')
0063      isrch=1
0064      go to 999
0065      35 continue
0066      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 400
0068      return
0069      400 continue
0070      ioff=icon-20
0071      msrec=icontr(ioff+1)
0072      nmeas=icontr(ioff+2)
0073      if (nmeas.eq.0) go to 995
0075      nblk=nmeas/31+1
0076      if (mod(nmeas,31).eq.0) nblk=nblk-1
0078      nxms=msrec
0079      do 45 n=1,nblk
c      set msrec to current rec #
0080      msrec=nxms
0081      read (2'nxms) msbuff
c      search through measurement mnemonics
0082      do 40 k=32,62
0083      if (key(4).eq.msbuff(k)) go to 50
0085      40 continue
0086      45 continue
0087      write (6,46) key(4)
0088      46 format(' measurement: ',a4,' not found')
0089      isrch=1
0090      go to 999
0091      50 continue
0092      msind=k-31
0093      go to 999
0094      995 write (6,996)
0095      996 format(' error on search')
0096      stop
0097      999 return
0098      end

```

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```
0001      subroutine chkfre (lunit,iflag,nfb,ifrec)
      c      this subroutine checks the appropriate freeblock file and
      c      returns the total of free blocks before this call and
      c      the next free record
      c      iflag=0      returns free record in ifrec
      c      iflag=1      freeblock extended with ifrec
      c
0002      integer*4 nfb,nnfb,ifrec,freb(256)
0003      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
0004      read(lunit'1') nfb
0005      if (nfb.eq.0.and.iflag.eq.0) return
0006      irecfb=nfb/256+2
0007      if (mod(nfb,256).eq.0) irecfb=irecfb-1
0008      read (lunit'irecfb') freb
0009      if (iflag.eq.1) go to 10
0010      ind=mod(nfb,256)
0011      if (ind.eq.0) ind=256
0012      ifrec=freb(ind)
0013      nnfb=nfb-1
0014      go to 20
0015      10 continue
      c      find next freeblock entry
0016      ind=mod(nfb,256)+1
0017      if (ind.eq.1) irecfb=irecfb+1
0018      freb(ind)=ifrec
0019      nnfb=nfb+1
0020      write (lunit'irecfb') freb
0021      20 continue
      c      modify freeblock header
0022      write (lunit'1') nnfb
0023      return
0024      end
```


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page 001

```

      c      this routine performs a network average for the first
      c      'ndisc' discriminants for each station for a given event
      c
0001      real*4 stat,contr,mslab,rmeas(100),rlab(100),evbuf(32),stbuf(32)
0002      real*4 key(4),rmx(650),discr(100)
0003      integer*4 ndsg,nret,ievr,intst,nxst,istr,msrec,nstat
      c      equivalence (evbuf(32),intst),(evbuf(31),nstat), (stbuf(19),nxst),
      c      1      (stbuf(1),stat)
0004      data contr/'ensc'/,rmx/650*0./

      c
0005      common /flags/ iflgms,iflgev
0006      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4

      c
0007      call setfil (1,'sigms.dir')
0008      define file 1 (32000,128,u,nxrec1)
      c      # of discriminants to average
0009      ndisc=21
0010      write (6,100)
0011      100 format (' input event designation #, (i4)')
0012      read (5,150) ndsg
0013      150 format (i4)
0014      key(1)=ndsg
0015      call search (1,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0016      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 999
0018      read (1'ievr) evbuf
0019      iflgms=0
0020      iflgev=1
0021      nxst=intst
0022      do 10 k=1,nstat
0023      read (1'nxst) stbuf
0024      call access (ndsg,stat,contr,mslab,nret,rmeas,rlab,ievr)
      c      load matrix with measurements
0025      do 20 j=1,ndisc
0026      ind=j+(k-1)*ndisc
0027      rmx(ind)=rmeas(j)
0028      20 continue
0029      10 continue

      c
      c      convert from integer*4 to integer*2
0030      nsta=nstat*1
0031      call mbias (rmx,nsta,ndisc,discr)
0032      write (6,200) (rlab(i),discr(i),i=1,ndisc)
0033      200 format (20(5(a4,' : ',f7.3,5x)/))
0034      999 endfile 1
0035      stop
0036      end

```

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page 001

```

0001      subroutine search (iflag,key,evrec,strec,icon,msrec,msind,lsrch)
c          this routine searches for a specific keyword and returns the
c          appropriate record and/or index
c
c          iflag=0      full search (needs all keys)
c          iflag=1      search for event
c          iflag=2      search for station (needs evrec)
c          iflag=3      search for contractor (needs strec)
c          iflag=4      search for measurement (needs icon)
c          (returns rec # in 'sigmxxxx.dat' and index into rec)
c          key(1)=event designation
c          key(2)=station name
c          key(3)=contractor name
c          key(4)=measurement mnemonic
c          lsrch=0      successful search
c          lsrch=1      unsuccessful search
c
0002      integer*4 nev,intev,ndr,mndr,evrec,strec,msrec,nmeas
0003      integer*4 ndsg,nxev,nstat,intst,nxst,nxms,icontr(12)
0004      real*4 key(4),buff(32),msbuff(64)
0005      equivalence (buff(1),ndsg,stat), (buff(19),nxst), (buff(30),nxev)
0006      equivalence (buff(31),nstat), (buff(32),intst), (msbuff(64),nxms),
1          (buff(21),icontr)
0007      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
0008      lsrch=0
0009      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 1000
0010      go to (100,200,300,400), iflag
0011      1000 read (1:1) nev,intev,ndr,mndr
0012      if (nev.eq.0) go to 995
0013      c          search through events
0014      nxev=intev
0015      do 10 k=1,nxev
0016      evrec=nxev
0017      read (1:nxev) buff
0018      if (key(1).eq.float(ndsg)) go to 15
0019      10 continue
0020      write (6,14) key(1)
0021      14 format(' event: ',f4.0,' not found')
0022      lsrch=1
0023      go to 999
0024      15 continue
0025      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 201
0026      return
0027      200 continue
0028      c          search through stations given base vector (event) record #
0029      if (evrec.eq.0) go to 995
0030      read (1:evrec) buff
0031      201 if (nstat.eq.0) go to 995
0032      kount=nstat
0033      nxst=intst
0034      do 20 k=1,kount
0035      strec=nxst
0036      read (1:nxst) buff
0037      if (key(2).eq.stat) go to 25
0038      20 continue
0039      write (6,24) key(2)
0040      24 format(' station: ',a4,' not found')

```


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```

0046      isrch=1
0047      go to 999
0048      25 continue
0049      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 301
0051      return
0052      300 continue
      c search station record for contractor index
0053      if (strec.eq.0) go to 995
0055      read (1'strec) buff
0056      301 continue
0057      do 30 icon=21,30,3
0058      if (key(3).eq.buff(icon)) go to 35
0060      30 continue
0061      write (6,34) key(3)
0062      34 format(' contractor: ',a4,' not found')
0063      isrch=1
0064      go to 999
0065      35 continue
0066      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 400
0068      return
0069      400 continue
0070      ioff=icon-20
0071      msrec=icontr(ioff+1)
0072      nmeas=icontr(ioff+2)
0073      if (nmeas.eq.0) go to 995
0075      nblk=nmeas/31+1
0076      if (mod(nmeas,31).eq.0) nblk=nblk-1
0078      nxms=msrec
0079      do 45 n=1,nblk
      c set msrec to current rec #
0080      msrec=nxms
0081      read (2'nxms) msbuff
      c search through measurement mnemonics
0082      do 40 k=32,62
0083      if (key(4).eq.msbuff(k)) go to 50
0085      40 continue
0086      45 continue
0087      write (6,46) key(4)
0088      46 format(' measurement: ',a4,' not found')
0089      isrch=1
0090      go to 999
0091      50 continue
0092      msind=k-31
0093      go to 999
0094      995 write (6,996)
0095      996 format(' error on search')
0096      stop
0097      999 return
0098      end

```

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page 001

```

0001      subroutine access (ndsg,stat,contr,mslab,nret,rmeas,rlab,ievr)
c      this routine accesses the signal measurement data base
c      ndsg=event designation #
c      stat=station name (if = '****',given measurement is returned for all
c          stations for event)
c      contr=contractor name
c      iflgms=0 return all measurements for station (in rmeas) with assoc.
c          labels (in rlab)-----warning: it should be noted that
c          there is no guarantee all the meas. will be in the same
c          order across stations
c      iflgms=1 return only indicated measurement
c      mslab=label of desired measurement
c      nret=# of measurements returned
c      rmeas=measurement values
c      rlab=associated measurement labels
c      iflgev=0 search for event
c      iflgev=1 use previous or supplied event record # (ievr)
c      ievr=event record #

0002      real*4 stat,contr,mslab,rmeas(1),rlab(1),evbuf(32),stbuf(32)
0003      real*4 buff(64),key(4),rnam1(4)
0004      integer*4 ndsg,ievr,istr,msrec,nxms,nstat,intst,nxst,icontr(12)
0005      integer*4 nret
0006      logical*1 templ(4)
0007      equivalence (evbuf(31),nstat),(evbuf(32),intst), (stbuf(19),nxst),
1          (buff(64),nxms), (stbuf(21),icontr)
0008      equivalence (rnam1(2),templ)
0009      data rnam1/'sigm',' ','','.dat',0./, star/'****'/
0010      common /flags/ iflgms,iflgev
0011      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4

c
c      construct data file name and open file (directory file should already be
c          open)
0012      encode (4,1,templ) ndsg
0013      1 format (i4)
0014      decode (4,2,templ) templ
0015      encode (4,2,templ) templ
0016      2 format (4i1)
0017      call setfil (2,rnam1)
0018      define file 2 (100,256,u,nxrec2)

c
0019      nret=0
0020      key(1)=ndsg
0021      key(3)=contr
0022      if (iflgev.eq.0) call search (1,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,
1          isrch)
0024      if (iflgev.eq.0.and.isrch.eq.1) go to 995
0026      if (stat.eq.star) go to 500
c      search for specified station
0028      key(2)=stat
0029      call search(2,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isorch)
0030      if (isorch.eq.1) go to 995
c      search for contractor index
0032      call search (3,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isorch)
0033      if (isorch.eq.1) go to 995
0035      if (iflgms.eq.1) go to 30
c      return all measurements for station

```


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page 002

```

0037      read (1'istr) stbuf
0038      ioff=icon-20
0039      msrec=icontr(ioff+1)
0040      nret=icontr(ioff+2)
0041      nblk=nret/31+1
0042      if (mod(nret,31).eq.0) nblk=nblk-1
0044      nxms=msrec
0045      do 10 n=1,nblk
0046      read (2'nxms) buff
0047      lim=nret-(n-1)*31
0048      if (lim.gt.31) lim=31
0050      do 20 k=1,lim
0051      ist=(n-1)*31+k
0052      rmeas(ist)=buff(k)
0053      rlab(ist)=buff(k+31)
0054      20 continue
0055      10 continue
0056      go to 995
0057      30 continue
0058      key(4)=mslab
0059      call search (4,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0060      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 995
0062      read (2'msrec) buff
0063      nret=1
0064      rmeas(nret)=buff(msind)
0065      go to 995
0066      500 continue
c      return one measurement for all stations across event
0067      key(4)=mslab
0068      read (1'ievr) evbuf
0069      nxst=intst
0070      do 40 k=1,nstat
0071      istr=nxst
0072      read (1'nxst) stbuf
c      search for contractor index
0073      call search (3,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0074      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 40
c      search for measurement
0076      call search (4,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0077      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 40
0079      read (2'msrec) buff
0080      nret=nret+1
0081      rmeas(nret)=buff(msind)
0082      40 continue
0083      995 endfile 2
0084      return
0085      end

```

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```

0001      subroutine mbias (rmx, nsta, ndisc, discr)
      c
      c      rmx - vector length >= nsta*ndisc
      c      contains the discriminants (measured)
      c      nsta - number of stations (must be <= 50)
      c      ndisc - number of discriminants
      c      discr - unbiased discriminant output
      c      vector length >= ndisc
      c
      c      this routine performs ringdahl's maximum likelihood
      c      estimating technique for network averaging
      c
0002      real      rmx(1),          discr(1)
0003      common / svsto / nstat,    ndet(50),
1          xmag(50),    sdnois(50)
      c
      c      check number of stations
      c
0004      if (nsta.le.50) go to 2
0006      write (6,3)
0007      3      format (' maximum # of stations (50) exceeded')
0008      go to 99
0009      2      continue
0010      nstat=nsta
0011      xbias = 1000.0
0012      sigmin = 0.2
0013      sigmax = 1.0
0014      do 5 i = 1, 50
0015      sdnois(i) = 0.1
0016      5      continue
0017      do 10 i = 1, ndisc
      c
      c      initialize signal average
      c
0018      nn = 0
0019      ns = 0
0020      nave = 0
0021      sigmag = 0.0
      c
0022      do 20 j = 1, nsta
      c
      c      get discriminant measurement
      c
0023      xmag(j) = rmx(i+(j-1)*ndisc)
0024      if ( xmag(j) ) 30, 40, 50
      c
      c      noise measurement---get rid of bias
      c
0025      30      continue
0026      nn = nn + 1
0027      xmag(j) = xmag(j) + xbias
0028      sigmag = sigmag + xmag(j)
0029      nave = nave + 1
0030      ndet(j) = 0
0031      go to 20
      c

```


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page 002

```

      c      ignore station
      c
0032      40      continue
0033      ndet(j) = -1
0034      go to 20

      c      signal measurement---get rid of bias
      c
0035      50      continue
0036      ns = ns + 1
0037      xmag(j) = xmag(j) - xbias
0038      sigmag = sigmag + xmag(j)
0039      nave = nave + 1
0040      ndet(j) = 1
0041      20      continue

      c      starting estimate is average signal measurement
      c
0042      if ( nn .eq. 0 .or. ns .ne. 0 ) go to 60
0044      smax = -1000.0
0045      do 70 j = 1, nsta
0046      if ( ndet(j) .ne. 0 .or. smax .gt. xmag(j) ) go to 70
0048      smax = xmag(j)
0049      indx = j
0050      70      continue
0051      ndet(indx) = 1
0052      ns = 1
0053      60      continue
0054      if ( ns .ne. 0 ) go to 80
0056      sigmag = 0.0
0057      go to 90
0058      80      continue
0059      sdsig = 0.35
0060      sigmag = sigmag/float(nave)
0061      call max2d (sigmag, sdsig, sigmin, sigmax)

      c      store unbiased discriminant into output array
      c
0062      90      continue
0063      discr(i) = sigmag
0064      10      continue

      c
0065      99      continue

      c
0066      return

      c
0067      end

```

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```

0001      subroutine max2d (x, y, sigmin, sigmax)
0002      c      real      likeli
0003      c      real      z(5)
0004      c
0005      niter = 0
0006      nloop = 0
0007      deltax = 0.09
0008      deltay = 0.09
0009      c
0010      10      continue
0011      z(1) = likeli (x, y)
0012      z(2) = likeli (x+deltax, y)
0013      z(3) = likeli (x-deltax, y)
0014      yhi = y + deltay
0015      if ( yhi .gt. sigmax ) yhi = sigmax
0016      z(4) = likeli ( x, yhi)
0017      if ( ylo .lt. sigmin ) ylo = sigmin
0018      ylo = y - deltay
0019      z(5) = likeli (x, ylo)
0020      niter = niter + 1
0021      idir = 1
0022      zmax = z(1)
0023      do 20 i = 2, 5
0024      if ( z(i) .lt. zmax ) go to 20
0025      zmax = z(i)
0026      idir = i
0027      20      continue
0028      c
0029      if ( idir .eq. 1 ) go to 30
0030      if ( idir .eq. 2 ) x = x + deltax
0031      if ( idir .eq. 3 ) x = x - deltax
0032      if ( idir .eq. 4 ) y = y + deltay
0033      if ( idir .eq. 5 ) y = y - deltay
0034      if ( y .gt. sigmax ) y = sigmax
0035      if ( y .lt. sigmin ) y = sigmin
0036      if ( niter .gt. 100 ) return
0037      go to 10
0038      c
0039      30      continue
0040      deltax = deltax/2.0
0041      deltay = deltay/2.0
0042      nloop = nloop + 1
0043      if ( nloop .gt. 5 .or. niter .gt. 100 ) return
0044      go to 10
0045      c
0046      end

```


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```

0001      real function likeli (mean, sigma)
      c
      c      this function returns the value of the
      c      log-likelihood function which is to be
      c      maximized w.r.t. the mean and the
      c      standard deviation
      c
0002      real          mean
      c
0003      double precision ans,          gauss,
      1              x
      c
0004      common / svsto /  nsta,          ndet(50),
      1              xmag(50),          sdnois(50)
      c
0005      x = 0.0d0
0006      do 10 i = 1, nsta
0007      if ( ndet(i) ) 10, 20, 30
      c
      c      detecting station
      c
      c
0008      30      continue
0009      arg = (xmag(i) - mean)/sigma
0010      ans = exp (-arg*arg/2.0)/sigma
0011      go to 40
      c
      c      non-detecting station
      c
      c
0012      20      continue
0013      arg = (xmag(i) - mean)/sqrt(sigma*sigma + sdnois(i)*sdnois(i))
0014      ans = gauss ( arg )
      c
0015      40      continue
0016      if ( ans .lt. 1.0d-38 ) ans = 1.0d-38
0018      x = x + dlog10 (ans)
0019      10      continue
      c
0020      likeli = x
0021      return
      c
0022      end

```

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```
0001      double precision function gauss (x)
0002      c
0002      double precision root2,      derfc,
0002      1      z
0003      c
0003      data      root2 / 1.414213562d0 /
0004      c
0004      z = -x/root2
0005      gauss = 0.5d0*derfc (z)
0006      c
0006      return
0007      c
0007      end
```


NAVE
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UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

0001      function derfc (x)
0002      implicit double precision (a-h, o-z)
0003          derfc = 2.0d0
0004          if ( x .le. -10.0d0 ) return
0005          derfc = 0.0d0
0006          if ( x .ge. 20.0d0 ) return
0007          derfc = 1.0d0
0008          if ( x .eq. 0.0d0 ) return
0009          rootpi = 1.7724538509d0
0010          xsqr = x * x
0011          sum = 0.0d0
0012          xnum = 1.0d0
0013          term = 1.0d0
0014          if ( x .lt. 3.1d0 ) go to 10
0015          factor = dexp (-xsqr)/(rootpi*x)
0016          xsqr = 2.0d0 * xsqr
0017          20      continue
0018          sum = sum + term
0019          xnum = xnum - 2.0d0
0020          term1 = xnum*term/xsqr
0021          if ( term1/term .lt. -1.0d0 .r.
0022              1      dabs (term1) .lt. 1.0d-20 ) go to 30
0023          term = term1
0024          go to 20
0025          30      continue
0026          derfc = factor*sum
0027          return
0028          10      continue
0029          factor = dexp (-xsqr)*x*2.0d0/rootpi
0030          xsqr = 2.0d0*xsqr
0031          40      continue
0032          sum = sum + term
0033          if ( term/sum .lt. 1.0d-20 ) go to 50
0034          xnum = xnum + 2.0d0
0035          term = term*xsqr/xnum
0036          go to 40
0037          50      continue
0038          derfc = 1.0d0 - factor*sum
0039          return
0040      end

```

NAVE2

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

c      this routine performs a network average for the first
c      'ndisc' discriminants for each station for a given event
c
0001      real*4 stat,contr,mslab,rmeas(25),rlab(25),evbuf(32),stbuf(32)
0002      real*4 key(4), rmx(150), discr(25), disc(25)
0003      integer setfil
0004      integer*4 ndsg,nret,ievr,intst,nxst,istr,msrec,nstat
0005      equivalence (evbuf(32),intst),(evbuf(31),nstat), (stbuf(19),nxst),
1          (stbuf(1),stat)
0006      data contr/'ensc'/, rmx/150*0./
c
0007      common /flags/ iflgms,iflgev
0008      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
c
0009      call setfil (1,'sigms.dir')
0010      define file 1 (100,128,u,nxrec1)
c      # of discriminants to average
0011      ndisc=21
0012      write (6,100)
0013      100 format (' input event designation #, (14)')
0014      read (5,150) ndsg
0015      150 format (14)
0016      key(1)=ndsg
0017      call search (1,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0018      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 999
0020      read (1,ievr) evbuf
0021      iflgms=0
0022      iflgev=1
c      convert integer*4 to integer*2
0023      nsta=nstat*1
0024      nd=3
0025      ndsav=nd
0026      nloop=ndisc/nd+1
0027      if (mod(ndisc,nd).eq.0) nloop=nloop-1
0029      do 15 n=1,nloop
0030      nxst=intst
0031      do 10 k=1,nstat
0032      read (1,nxst) stbuf
0033      call access (ndsg,stat,contr,mslab,nret,rmeas,rlab,ievr)
c      load matrix with measurements
0034      if (n.eq.nloop.and.mod(ndisc,nd).ne.0) nd=mod(ndisc,nd)
0036      do 20 j=1,nd
0037      ind=j+(k-1)*nd
0038      ioff=j+(n-1)*ndsav
0039      rmx(ind)=rmeas(ioff)
0040      20 continue
0041      10 continue
0042      call mbias (rmx,nsta,nd,discr)
0043      do 14 i=1,nd
0044      ind=i+(n-1)*ndsav
0045      disc(ind)=discr(i)
0046      14 continue
0047      15 continue
c
0048      write (6,200) (rlab(i),disc(i),i=1,ndisc)
0049      200 format (20(5(a4,' : ',f7.3,5x)/))
0050      999 endfile 1
0051      stop
0052      end

```


EVLIST (PAGE 1 OF 6)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

0001      real*4 evlat,evlon,evmb,stat,contr,rmeas(100),rlab(100)
0002      real*4 mslab,evbuf(32),stbuf(32)
0003      integer*4 nev,intev,ndsg,ievorg(5),idpth,intst,nstat
0004      integer*4 nxev,nxst,ncon,icontr(12),ievr,nret,idstat
0005      equivalence (evbuf(1),ndsg), (evbuf(2),ievorg), (evbuf(7),evlat),
1          (evbuf(8),evlon), (evbuf(9),evmb), (evbuf(10),idpth),
2          (evbuf(30),nxev), (evbuf(31),nstat), (evbuf(32),intst)
0006      equivalence (stbuf(1),stat), (stbuf(2),idstat), (stbuf(19),nxst),
1          (stbuf(20),ncon), (stbuf(21),icontr)
0007      data contr/'ensc'/
0008      common /flags/ iflgms,iflgev
0009      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4

c
0010      call setfil (1,'sigms.dir')
0011      define file 1 (32000,128,u,nxrec1)

c
0012      read (1) nev,intev
0013      if (nev.eq.0) go to 999

c
0015      write (6,100)
0016      100 format (' input 0 to list event info; 1 to include stat. meas.',
1          ' (1)')
0017      read (5,150) iflg
0018      150 format (11)
0019      1 continue
0020      write (6,200)
0021      200 format (' input first and last event sequence #s (213)',
1          ' [(cr) to exit]')
0022      read (5,250) ifirst,ilast
0023      250 format (213)
0024      if (ifirst .le. 0) go to 999
0026      if (ifirst .gt. nev) go to 999
0028      if (ilast .gt. nev) ilast=nev*1

c
0030      loop over events
0031      nxev=intev
0032      do 10 k=1,ilast
0033      write (6,260)
0034      260 format (///)
0035      ievr=nxev
0036      read (1,nxev) evbuf
0037      if (k.lt.ifirst) go to 10
0038      write (6,300) k,ndsg,ievorg,evlat,evlon,evmb,idpth,nstat
0039      300 format (' event seq # = ',i3,5x,'event designation # = ',i4/
1          ' origin time : ',i2,i3,2x,3(i2,1x),4x,'latitude (+n) : ',
2          f8.3,5x,'longitude (+e) : ',f8.3/' mb = ',f4.2,5x,
3          'depth (km) = ',i4,5x,'# of stations = ',i3)

c
0040      loop over stations
0041      nxst=intst
0042      do 20 j=1,nstat
0043      write (6,320)
0044      320 format (/)
0045      read (1,nxst) stbuf
0046      write (6,350) idstat,stat,(icontr(1+(i-1)*3),i=1,ncon)
0047      350 format (' station # : ',i2,10x,'station name : ',a4/
1          ' contractors present : ',4(a4.3x))
0048      if (iflg.eq.0) go to 20
0049      iflgev=1

```

EVLIST
(PAGE 2 OF 6)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 002

```
0050      iflgms=0
0051      call access (ndsg,stat,contr,mslab,nret,rmeas,r1ab,ievr)
0052      write (6,400) contr
0053 400 format (' measurements for contractor : ',a4)
0054      write (6,450) (r1ab(i),rmeas(i),i=1,nret)
0055 450 format (20(5(a4,' : ',f9.3,5x)/))
0056      20 continue
0057      10 continue
0058      go to 1
0059 999 endfile 1
0060      stop
0061      end
```


EVLIST (PAGE 3 OF 6)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

0001      subroutine search (iflag,key,evrec,strec,icon,msrec,msind,lsrch)
c          this routine searches for a specific keyword and returns the
c          appropriate record and/or index
c
c          iflag=0      full search (needs all keys)
c          iflag=1      search for event
c          iflag=2      search for station (needs evrec)
c          iflag=3      search for contractor (needs strec)
c          iflag=4      search for measurement (needs icon)
c          (returns rec # in 'sigmxxxx.dat' and index into rec)
c          key(1)=event designation
c          key(2)=station name
c          key(3)=contractor name
c          key(4)=measurement mnemonic
c          lsrch=0      successful search
c          lsrch=1      unsuccessful search
c
0002      integer*4 nev,intev,ndr,mndr,evrec,strec,msrec,nmeas
0003      integer*4 ndsg,nxev,nstat,intst,nxst,nxms,icontr(12)
0004      real*4 key(4),buff(32),msbuff(64)
0005      equivalence (buff(1),ndsg,stat), (buff(19),nxst), (buff(30),nxev)
0006      equivalence (buff(31),nstat), (buff(32),intst), (msbuff(64),nxms),
1          (buff(21),icontr)
0007      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
0008      lsrch=0
0009      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 100
0011      go to (100,200,300,400), iflag
0012 100 read (1:1) nev,intev,ndr,mndr
0013      if (nev.eq.0) go to 995
c          search through events
0015      nxev=intev
0016      do 10 k=1,nxev
0017          evrec=nxev
0018          read (1:nxev) buff
0019          if (key(1).eq.float(ndsg)) go to 15
0021 10 continue
0022          write (6,14) key(1)
0023 14 format(' event: ',f4.0,' not found')
0024          lsrch=1
0025          go to 999
0026 15 continue
0027          if (iflag.eq.0) go to 201
0029          return
0030 200 continue
c          search through stations given base vector (event) record #
0031      if (evrec.eq.0) go to 995
0033      read (1:evrec) buff
0034 201 if (nstat.eq.0) go to 995
0036      kount=nstat
0037      nxst=intst
0038      do 20 k=1,kount
0039          strec=nxst
0040          read (1:nxst) buff
0041          if (key(2).eq.stat) go to 25
0043 20 continue
0044          write (6,24) key(2)
0045 24 format(' station: ',a4,' not found')

```

EVLIST
(PAGE 4 OF 6)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 002

```

0046      isrch=1
0047      go to 999
0048      25 continue
0049      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 301
0051      return
0052      300 continue
c      search station record for contractor index
0053      if (strec.eq.0) go to 995
0055      read (1'strec) buff
0056      301 continue
0057      do 30 icon=21,30,3
0058      if (key(3).eq.buff(icon)) go to 35
0060      30 continue
0061      write (6,34) key(3)
0062      34 format(' contractor: ',a4,' not found')
0063      isrch=1
0064      go to 999
0065      35 continue
0066      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 400
0068      return
0069      400 continue
0070      ioff=icon-20
0071      msrec=icontr(ioff+1)
0072      nmeas=icontr(ioff+2)
0073      if (nmeas.eq.0) go to 995
0075      nblk=nmeas/31+1
0076      if (mod(nmeas,31).eq.0) nblk=nblk-1
0078      nxms=msrec
0079      do 45 n=1,nblk
c      set msrec to current rec #
0080      msrec=nxms
0081      read (2'nxms) msbuff
c      search through measurement mnemonics
0082      do 40 k=32,62
0083      if (key(4).eq.msbuff(k)) go to 50
0085      40 continue
0086      45 continue
0087      write (6,46) key(4)
0088      46 format(' measurement: ',a4,' not found')
0089      isrch=1
0090      go to 999
0091      50 continue
0092      msind=k-31
0093      go to 999
0094      995 write (6,996)
0095      996 format(' error on search')
0096      stop
0097      999 return
0098      end

```


EVLIST
(PAGE 5 OF 6)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

0001 subroutine access (ndsg,stat,contr,mslab,nret,rmeas,rlab,ievr,
c      this routine accesses the signal measurement data base
c      ndsg=event designation #
c      stat=station name (if = '****',given measurement is returned for all
c      stations for event)
c      contr=contractor name
c      iflgms=0 return all measurements for station (in rmeas) with assoc.
c      labels (in rlab)-----warning: it should be noted that
c      there is no guarantee all the meas. will be in the same
c      order across stations
c      iflgms=1 return only indicated measurement
c      mslab=label of desired measurement
c      nret=# of measurements returned
c      rmeas=measurement values
c      rlab=associated measurement labels
c      iflgev=0 search for event
c      iflgev=1 use previous or supplied event record # (ievr)
c      ievr=event record #
c
0002 real*4 stat,contr,mslab,rmeas(1),rlab(1),evbuf(32),stbuf(32)
0003 real*4 buff(64),key(4),rnam1(4)
0004 integer*4 ndsg,ievr,istr,msrec,nxms,nstat,intst,nxst,icontr(12)
0005 integer*4 nret
0006 logical*1 templ(4)
0007 equivalence (evbuf(31),nstat),(evbuf(32),intst),(stbuf(19),nxst),
1      (buff(64),nxms),(stbuf(21),icontr)
0008 equivalence (rnam1(2),templ)
0009 data rnam1/'sigm',' ','dat',0./, star/'****'/
0010 common /flags/ iflgms,iflgev
0011 common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
c
c      construct data file name and open file (directory file should already be
c      open)
0012 encode (4,1,templ) ndsg
0013 1 format (i4)
0014 decode (4,2,templ) templ
0015 encode (4,2,templ) templ
0016 2 format (4i1)
0017 call setfil (2,rnam1)
0018 define file 2 (100,256,u,nxrec2)
c
0019 nret=0
0020 key(1)=ndsg
0021 key(3)=contr
0022 if (iflgev.eq.0) call search (1,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,
1      isrch)
0024 if (iflgev.eq.0.and.isrch.eq.1) go to 995
0026 if (stat.eq.star) go to 500
c      search for specified station
0028 key(2)=stat
0029 call search(2,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isorch)
0030 if (isorch.eq.1) go to 995
c      search for contractor index
0032 call search (3,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isorch)
0033 if (isorch.eq.1) go to 995
0036 if (iflgms.eq.1) go to 30
c      return all measurements for station

```

EVLIST
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UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 002

```

0037      read (1'istr) stbuf
0038      ioff=icon-20
0039      msrec=icontr(ioff+1)
0040      nret=icontr(ioff+2)
0041      nblk=nret/31+1
0042      if (mod(nret,31).eq.0) nblk=nblk-1
0044      nxms=msrec
0045      do 10 n=1,nblk
0046      read (2'nxms) buff
0047      lim=nret-(n-1)*31
0048      if (lim.gt.31) lim=31
0050      do 20 k=1,lim
0051      ist=(n-1)*31+k
0052      rmeas(ist)=buff(k)
0053      rlab(ist)=buff(k+31)
0054      20 continue
0055      10 continue
0056      go to 995
0057      30 continue
0058      key(4)=mslab
0059      call search (4,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0060      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 995
0062      read (2'msrec) buff
0063      nret=1
0064      rmeas(nret)=buff(msind)
0065      go to 995
0066      500 continue
c      return one measurement for all stations across event
0067      key(4)=mslab
0068      read (1'ievr) evbuf
0069      nxst=intst
0070      do 40 k=1,nstat
0071      istr=nxst
0072      read (1'nxst) stbuf
c      search for contractor index
0073      call search (3,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0074      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 40
c      search for measurement
0076      call search (4,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0077      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 40
0079      read (2'msrec) buff
0080      nret=nret+1
0081      rmeas(nret)=buff(msind)
0082      40 continue
0083      995 endfile 2
0084      return
0085      end

```


RETURN
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UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```
0001      real*4 stat,contr,mslab,rmeas(100),rlab(100)
0002      integer*4 ndsg,nret,ievr
0003      data star/'****'/,ensc/'ensc'/
0004      data gumo/'gumo'/
0005      common /flags/ iflgms,iflgev
0006      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
0007      call setfil (1,'sigms.dir')
0008      define file 1 (32000,128,u,nxrec1)
0009      iflgms=1
0010      write(6,100)
0011 100 format(' input event designation # (14)')
0012      read(5,150) ndsg
0013 150 format(14)
0014      write(6,200)
0015 200 format(' input station name (a4)')
0016      read(5,250) stat
0017 250 format(a4)
0018      if (stat.ne.star.and.iflgms.eq.0) go to 50
0020      write(6,300)
0021 300 format(' input measurement label (a4)')
0022      read(5,250) mslab
0023      50 continue
0024      contr=ensc
0025      iflgev=0
0026      call access (ndsg,stat,contr,mslab,nret,rmeas,rlab,ievr)
0027      write (6,10) nret,ievr
0028 10 format(5x,2i6)
0029      write (6,15) (rmeas(k),k=1,nret)
0030 15 format (1x,10f10.1)
0031      write (6,16) (rlab(k),k=1,nret)
0032 16 format (1x,10(a4,2x))
0033      stop
0034      end
```

RETURN
(PAGE 2 OF 5)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

0001      subroutine search (iflag,key,evrec,strec,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
c          this routine searches for a specific keyword and returns the
c          appropriate record and/or index
c
c          iflag=0      full search (needs all keys)
c          iflag=1      search for event
c          iflag=2      search for station (needs evrec)
c          iflag=3      search for contractor (needs strec)
c          iflag=4      search for measurement (needs icon)
c          (returns rec # in 'sigmxxxx.dat' and index into rec)
c          key(1)=event designation
c          key(2)=station name
c          key(3)=contractor name
c          key(4)=measurement mnemonic
c          isrch=0      successful search
c          isrch=1      unsuccessful search
c
0002      integer*4 nev,intev,ndr,mndr,evrec,strec,msrec,nmeas
0003      integer*4 ndsg,nxev,nstat,intst,nxst,nxms,icontr(12)
0004      real*4 key(4),buff(32),msbuff(64)
0005      equivalence (buff(1),ndsg,stat), (buff(19),nxst), (buff(30),nxev)
0006      equivalence (buff(31),nstat), (buff(32),intst), (msbuff(64),nxms),
1          (buff(21),icontr)
0007      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
0008      isrch=0
0009      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 100
0010      go to (100,200,300,400), iflag
0011      100 read (1:1) nev,intev,ndr,mndr
0012      if (nev.eq.0) go to 995
0013      c          search through events
0015      nxev=intev
0016      do 10 k=1,nev
0017      evrec=nxev
0018      read (1:nxev) buff
0019      if (key(1).eq.float(ndsg)) go to 15
0020      10 continue
0021      write (6,14) key(1)
0022      14 format(' event: ',f4.0,' not found')
0023      isrch=1
0024      go to 999
0025      15 continue
0026      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 201
0027      return
0028      200 continue
c          search through stations given base vector (event) record #
0031      if (evrec.eq.0) go to 995
0032      read (1:evrec) buff
0033      201 if (nstat.eq.0) go to 995
0034      kount=nstat
0035      nxst=intst
0036      do 20 k=1,kount
0037      strec=nxst
0038      read (1:nxst) buff
0039      if (key(2).eq.stat) go to 25
0040      20 continue
0041      write (6,24) key(2)
0042      24 format(' station: ',a4,' not found')
0043
0044
0045

```


RETURN
(PAGE 3 OF 5)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 002

```

0046      isrch=1
0047      go to 999
0048      25 continue
0049      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 301
0051      return
0052      300 continue
c      search station record for contractor index
0053      if (strec.eq.0) go to 995
0055      read (1'strec) buff
0056      301 continue
0057      do 30 icon=21,30,3
0058      if (key(3).eq.buff(icon)) go to 35
0060      30 continue
0061      write (6,34) key(3)
0062      34 format(' contractor: ',a4,' not found')
0063      isrch=1
0064      go to 999
0065      35 continue
0066      if (iflag.eq.0) go to 400
0068      return
0069      400 continue
0070      ioff=icon-20
0071      msrec=icontr(ioff+1)
0072      nmeas=icontr(ioff+2)
0073      if (nmeas.eq.0) go to 995
0075      nblk=nmeas/31+1
0076      if (mod(nmeas,31).eq.0) nblk=nblk-1
0078      nxms=msrec
0079      do 45 n=1,nblk
c      set msrec to current rec #
0080      msrec=nxms
0081      read (2'nxms) msbuff
c      search through measurement mnemonics
0082      do 40 k=32,62
0083      if (key(4).eq.msbuff(k)) go to 50
0085      40 continue
0086      45 continue
0087      write (6,46) key(4)
0088      46 format(' measurement: ',a4,' not found')
0089      isrch=1
0090      go to 999
0091      50 continue
0092      msind=k-31
0093      go to 999
0094      995 write (6,996)
0095      996 format(' error on search')
0096      stop
0097      999 return
0098      end

```

RETURN
(PAGE 4 OF 5)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

page 001

```

0001      subroutine access (ndsg,stat,contr,mslab,nret,rmeas,rlab,ievr)
c          this routine accesses the signal measurement data base
c          ndsg=event designation #
c          stat=station name (if = '****',given measurement is returned for all
c              stations for event)
c          contr=contractor name
c          iflgms=0 return all measurements for station (in rmeas) with assoc.
c              labels (in rlab)-----warning: it should be noted that
c              there is no guarantee all the meas. will be in the same
c              order across stations
c          iflgms=1 return only indicated measurement
c          mslab=label of desired measurement
c          nret=# of measurements returned
c          rmeas=measurement values
c          rlab=associated measurement labels
c          iflgev=0 search for event
c          iflgev=1 use previous or supplied event record # (ievr)
c          ievr=event record #
c
0002      real*4 stat,contr,mslab,rmeas(1),rlab(1),evbuf(32),stbuf(32)
0003      real*4 buff(64),key(4),rnam1(4)
0004      integer*4 ndsg,ievr,istr,msrec,nxms,nstat,intst,nxst,icontr(12)
0005      integer*4 nret
0006      logical*1 templ(4)
0007      equivalence (evbuf(31),nstat),(evbuf(32),intst), (stbuf(19),nxst),
1          (buff(64),nxms), (stbuf(21),icontr)
0008      equivalence (rnam1(2),templ)
0009      data rnam1/'sigm',' ',''.dat',0./, star/'****'/
0010      common /flags/ iflgms,iflgev
0011      common /asvar/ nxrec1,nxrec2,nxrec3,nxrec4
c
c          construct data file name and open file (directory file should already be
c              open)
0012      encode (4,1,templ) ndsg
0013      1 format ('i4)
0014      decode (4,2,templ) templ
0015      encode (4,2,templ) templ
0016      2 format ('i4)
0017      call setfil (2,rnam1)
0018      define file 2 (100,256,u,nxrec2)
c
0019      nret=0
0020      key(1)=ndsg
0021      key(3)=contr
0022      if (iflgev.eq.0) call search (1,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,
1          isrch)
0024      if (iflgev.eq.0.and.isrch.eq.1) go to 995
0026      if (stat.eq.star) go to 500
c          search for specified station
0028      key(2)=stat
0029      call search(2,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isorch)
0030      if (isorch.eq.1) go to 995
c          search for contractor index
0032      call search (3,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isorch)
0033      if (isorch.eq.1) go to 995
0035      if (iflgms.eq.1) go to 30
c          return all measurements for station

```


RETURN
(PAGE 5 OF 5)

UNIX fortran iv v01-11 source listing

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```

0037      read (1'istr) stbuf
0038      ioff=icon-20
0039      msrec=icontr(ioff+1)
0040      nret=icontr(ioff+2)
0041      nblk=nret/31+1
0042      if (mod(nret,31).eq.0) nblk=nblk-1
0044      nxms=msrec
0045      do 10 n=1,nblk
0046      read (2'nxms) buff
0047      lim=nret-(n-1)*31
0048      if (lim.gt.31) lim=31
0050      do 20 k=1,lim
0051      ist=(n-1)*31+k
0052      rmeas(ist)=buff(k)
0053      rlab(ist)=buff(k+31)
0054      20 continue
0055      10 continue
0056      go to 995
0057      30 continue
0058      key(4)=mslab
0059      call search (4,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0060      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 995
0062      read (2'msrec) buff
0063      nret=1
0064      rmeas(nret)=buff(msind)
0065      go to 995
0066      500 continue
c      return one measurement for all stations across event
0067      key(4)=mslab
0068      read (1'ievr) evbuf
0069      nxst=intst
0070      do 40 k=1,nstat
0071      istr=nxst
0072      read (1'nxst) stbuf
c      search for contractor index
0073      call search (3,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0074      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 40
c      search for measurement
0076      call search (4,key,ievr,istr,icon,msrec,msind,isrch)
0077      if (isrch.eq.1) go to 40
0079      read (2'msrec) buff
0080      nret=nret+1
0081      rmeas(nret)=buff(msind)
0082      40 continue
0083      995 endfile 2
0084      return
0085      end

```

APPENDIX C

FORMAT DESCRIPTION OF ENSCO'S RAW
SIGNAL MEASUREMENT TAPE

FORMAT DESCRIPTION OF ENSCO'S RAW SIGNAL MEASUREMENT TAPE

The Raw Signal Measurement Tape is one of the tapes generated by the automated Signal Extraction Process of the Event Identification System (EIS) on the IBM 360/44 computer. This tape is a 1600 bpi nine-track tape and is written in the standard ENSCO format using physical I/O.

The standard nine-track tape format consists of a label file followed by one or more data files, followed by a trailer file. Each record in the data files represents a physical transfer of a specified number of bytes from program memory to magnetic tape. This results in efficient tape I/O and in a compact and easily interpreted tape. Figure C-1 illustrates the organization of the Raw Signal Measurement Tape. The individual components are described below.

The label file consists of two 80-byte records followed by an end-of-file mark (EOF). The first record is the IBM volume-serial header and begins with the characters VOL1. The second record is the ENSCO header and begins with the characters HDR1. The label file should be recognized by the IBM 360/44 as a standard tape label.

The data files each consist of a 1500-byte event header record followed by a 400-byte data record containing the raw signal measurements, followed by an end-of-file mark. A separate data file is generated for each event-station processed, and the data files are organized by site number (event header word 91). The stations corresponding to a given site number are presented in Table C-1 along with their locations and tectonic class.

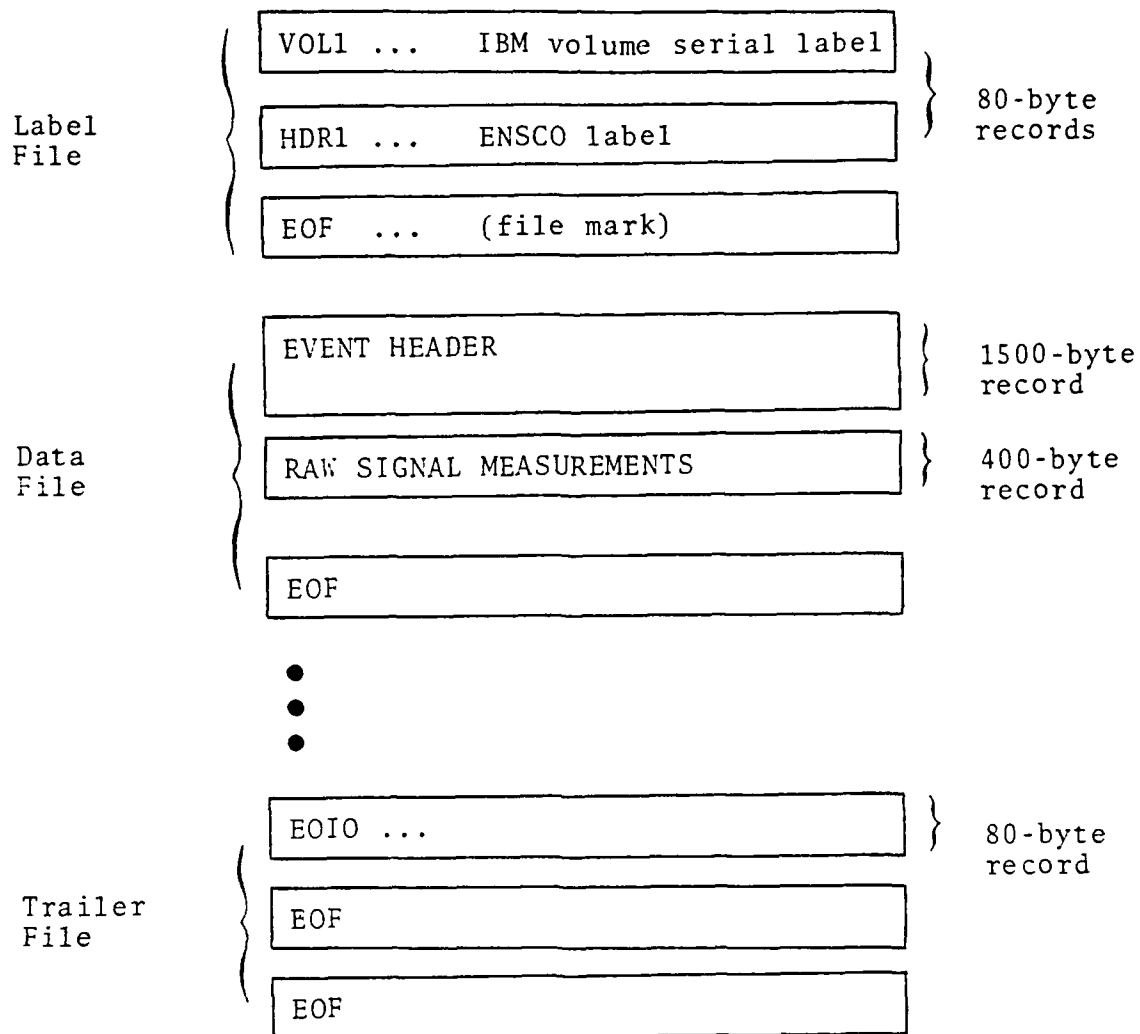


FIGURE C-1
ORGANIZATION OF RAW SIGNAL MEASUREMENT TAPE

TABLE C-1
SITE NUMBER ASSIGNMENTS

Site No.	Station	Latitude	Longitude	Tectonic Class
1	ANMO	34.95	-106.46	R
2	ANTO	39.87	32.79	A
3	BOCO	4.59	-74.04	A
4	CHTO	18.79	98.98	A
5	NORS	60.84	10.89	I
6	GUMO	13.59	144.87	A
7	MAIO	36.30	59.49	A
8	LASA	46.69	-106.22	I
9	NWAO	-32.93	117.24	I
10	GRFO	49.69	11.22	I
11	SHIO	25.57	91.88	A
12	TATO	24.98	121.49	A
13	SNZO	-41.31	174.70	A
14	ILPA	35.70	50.61	A
15	ALPA	65.00	-147.20	A
16	CTAO (ASRO)	-20.09	146.25	I
17	ZOBO	-16.27	-68.13	A
18	KAAO	34.54	69.04	A
19	MAJO	36.54	138.21	A
20	KONO	59.65	9.60	I
21	BFAK	64.77	-146.89	A
22	CTAO (HGLP)	-20.09	146.25	I
23	CHGO	18.79	98.98	A
24	TNAK	62.91	-156.02	A
25	TLOO	39.86	-4.01	I
26	EIAO	29.55	34.95	R
27	KONO	59.65	9.60	I
28	OGDO	41.07	-74.62	I
29	KIPO	21.42	-158.02	A
30	ALQO	34.94	-106.46	R
31	ZLPO	-16.27	-68.13	A
32	MATO	36.54	138.21	A
33	HNME	46.16	-67.99	I
34	RKON	50.84	-93.67	I
35	KSRS	37.45	127.92	I
36	ATAK	52.88	173.17	A
37	UCAK	66.00	-153.72	A
38	CNAK	67.45	-144.52	A
39	NJAK	63.06	-141.83	A
40-50	Unassigned	-----	-----	-

Table C-2 describes all possible event header entries. In this application, not all the entries in the header record are used. Entries in the header corresponding to seismic information for specific phases should be disregarded. Information pertaining to an event or a station, or to non-seismic data (i.e., data record length, etc.) is still meaningful.

Table C-3 defines the raw signal measurements present in the data record. The amplitude measurements (words 1-21) are corrected for distance using appropriate B-factors (Sax et al., 1978). In addition, the data entries have either +1000 or -1000 added to them to indicate whether the value is a signal measurement or a noise measurement, respectively. A zero entry indicates that no measurement is available for the corresponding quantity. No regional S or Lg data were processed for this data base.

Finally, the data files are followed by a trailer file containing one 80-byte record beginning with the characters EOIO. This record is followed by at least two consecutive end-of-file marks.

TABLE C-2
STANDARD EVENT HEADER DESCRIPTION
(PAGE 1 OF 7)

Words	Data Type*	Field
1	I	Seismogram number.
2	I	Number of components (1 or 3).
3	I	Edit length (time points).
4	F	Number of samples per second.
5	F	Edit start time (hours).
6	F	Edit start time (minutes).
7	F	Edit start time (seconds).
8-9	A	Array name.
10-12	A	Event designation.
13-14	A	Data type ('EDIT', 'GEN', or 'DISCR').
15	I	Data record length (bytes).
16	I	Number of edited sites.
17-18	A	Data partition ('SIGNAL' or 'NOISE')
19	A	Domain ('TIME' or 'FREQ').
20-21	A	Source routine.
22	A	Data orientation code ('RAW' or 'PBD')
23	I	Maximum number of channels processed.
24	I	Number of channels deleted.
25	F	Re-sample rate.
26	I	Edit start time (seconds into day).
27	I	Edit start time (year-day).

*A = Alphanumeric,

I = Integer,

F = Floating Point

TABLE C-2
STANDARD EVENT HEADER DESCRIPTION
(PAGE 2 OF 7)

Words	Data Type*	Field
28	F	Edit length (seconds).
29-33	B	Site status table (0=present, 1=absent).
34	I	Number of uncorrectable data spikes encountered during edit.
35	I	Number of data clips encountered during edit.
36	I	Filter application code.
37	I	Smoothing code.
38	I	CH equalization code.
39	I	Calibration Code.
40	I	QC procedure code.
41	I	Taper code.
42	F	Initial beam or bandpass frequency.
43	F	Final beam or bandpass frequency.
44	F	Frequency increment.
45	I	Number of frequencies.
46	I	Length of transform (time points).
47	I	Length of data transformed, or integration gate (time points).
48	I	Number of transforms stacked.
49	I	Number of edited transforms deleted from stacking.
50	F	Noise taper coefficient.

*A = Alphanumeric, I = Integer, F = Floating Point

TABLE C-2
STANDARD EVENT HEADER DESCRIPTION
(PAGE 3 OF 7)

Words	Data Type*	Field
51	I	Index of signal start, relative to edit start.
52	I	Source time (seconds into day).
53	I	Source time (year-day).
54	A	Confidence of source time (PDE code).
55	F	Source latitude ($\pm 90^\circ$ N).
56	F	Source longitude (0-360° E).
57	F	Source depth (km).
58-59	A	Information source.
60	F	m_b .
61	F	M_s .
62	F	TI estimated M_s .
63	A	Standard deviation of residual time.
64	A	Number of stations in PDE reporting.
65-69	A	Seismic region.
70	A	NORSAR quality.
71	A	Sub-region.
72	I	P wave arrival time (seconds into day).
73	I	P wave arrival time (year-day).
74	I	S wave arrival time (seconds into day).
75	I	S wave arrival time (year-day).
76	I	LQ wave arrival time (seconds into day).
77	I	LQ wave arrival time (year-day).

*A = Alphanumeric, I = Integer, F = Floating Point

TABLE C-2
STANDARD EVENT HEADER DESCRIPTION
(PAGE 4 OF 7)

Words	Data Type*	Field
78	I	LR wave arrival time (seconds into day).
79	I	LR wave arrival time (year-day).
80	I	Estimated LR length (seconds).
81	F	Azimuth (Great Circle beam direction).
82	F	Elevation (Great Circle beam direction).
83	F	Azimuth (Primary beam direction).
84	F	Elevation (Primary beam direction).
85	F	Source to Array Great Circle distance (degrees).
86	F	Source to Array Great Circle distance (km).
87-88	A	Seismometer type.
89	A	Recording type.
90	F	Estimated signal-to-noise ratio (dB).
91	I	Site Number.
92	F	Site latitude ($\pm 90^\circ$ N).
93	F	Site longitude (0-360° E).
94	I	Number of sub-arrays.
95-134	I	Index of the first sensor in each sub-array.
135-174	F	Reference sensor latitude ($\pm 90^\circ$ N) for each sub-array.
175-214	F	Reference sensor longitude (0-360°E) for each sub-array.
215	A	Tectonic class code.

*A = Alphanumeric,

I = Integer,

F = Floating Point

TABLE C-2
STANDARD EVENT HEADER DESCRIPTION
(PAGE 5 OF 7)

Words	Data Type*	Field	
		<u>Long-Period</u>	<u>Short-Period</u>
216	F	Log ₁₀ of 50 second amplitude (vertical component).	S wave, LG (surface) wave, or regional P wave magnitude.
217	F	Log ₁₀ of 33 second amplitude (vertical component).	Teleseismic P wave magnitude.
218	F	Log ₁₀ of 25 second amplitude (vertical component).	Measured phase arrival time (seconds into edit) Value of 999999 indicates no detection.
219	F	Log ₁₀ of 20 second amplitude (vertical component).	Magnitude, from first envelope peak.
220	F	Log ₁₀ of 17 second amplitude (vertical component).	Mean smoothed frequency.
221	F	Log ₁₀ of 14 second amplitude (vertical component).	Maximum mean smoothed frequency.
222	F	Log ₁₀ of 12 second amplitude (vertical component).	Mean phase standard deviation.
223	F	Log ₁₀ of 50 second amplitude (transverse component).	Log ₁₀ of center frequency no. 1.
224	F	Log ₁₀ of 33 second amplitude (transverse component).	Log ₁₀ of center frequency no. 2.

*A = Alphanumeric,

I = Integer,

F = Floating Point

TABLE C-2
STANDARD EVENT HEADER DESCRIPTION
(PAGE 6 OF 7)

Words	Data Type*	Field	
		<u>Long-Period</u>	<u>Short-Period</u>
225	F	Log ₁₀ of 25 second amplitude (transverse component).	Log ₁₀ of center frequency no. 3.
226	F	Log ₁₀ of 20 second amplitude (transverse component).	Log ₁₀ of center frequency no. 4.
227	F	Log ₁₀ of 17 second amplitude (transverse component).	Log ₁₀ of center frequency no. 5.
228	F	Log ₁₀ of 14 second amplitude (transverse component).	Log ₁₀ of center frequency no. 6.
229	F	Log ₁₀ of 12 second amplitude (transverse component).	Log ₁₀ of center frequency no. 7.
230	F	Log ₁₀ of broadband A/T.	Log ₁₀ of center frequency no. 8.
231-238	F	Undefined.	Log ₁₀ of displacement at center frequencies no. 1-8.
239	F	Undefined.	Broadband complexity.
240	F	Undefined.	Envelope complexity.
241-248	F	Undefined.	Instantaneous frequency complexity at center frequencies no. 1-8.
249	F	Undefined.	m _P (taken from first five seconds of data.

*A = Alphanumeric,

I = Integer,

F = Floating Point

TABLE C-2
STANDARD EVENT HEADER DESCRIPTION
(PAGE 7 OF 7)

Words	Data Type*	Field	
		<u>Long-Period</u>	<u>Short-Period</u>
250	F	Undefined.	Lg arrival time (seconds into day).
251-265	F	Variable-frequency detection ratios.	
266-267	A	Date on which data were edited.	
268	I	Start time of corresponding seismogram on a subset tape (not used for AEDS data).	
269	F	B factor for P _n wave for source-receiver distance (AEDS data, only).	
270	F	B factor for P wave for source-receiver distance (AEDS data, only).	
271	F	B factor for Sn wave for source-receiver distance (AEDS data, only).	
272	F	B factor for lg wave for source-receiver distance (AEDS data, only).	
273	F	B factor for long-period surface wave for source-receiver distance (AEDS data, only).	
274	I	Edit start time index into the available data (AEDS data, only).	
275-276		Available for future use.	
277-336	I	Parameters used by subroutine MSDISC (AEDS data, only).	
296-335	F	Sensor East Cartesian coordinates with respect to the reference sensor (km).	
336-375	F	Sensor North Cartesian coordinates with respect to the reference sensor (km).	

*A = Alphanumeric, I = Integer, F = Floating Point

TABLE C-3
RAW SIGNAL MEASUREMENTS

<u>Real *4 Word</u>	<u>Description</u>
<u>Long-Period</u>	
1	18-22 sec Vertical Log A/T *
2	50 sec Vertical Log A **
3	33.3 sec Vertical Log A
4	25 sec Vertical Log A
5	20 sec Vertical Log A
6	17 sec Vertical Log A
7	14 sec Vertical Log A
8	12 sec Vertical Log A
9	25 sec Transverse Log A
<u>Short-Period</u>	
10	P-wave log A/T ($\Delta < 20^\circ$)
11	S-wave log A/T ($\Delta < 20^\circ$)
12	Lg-wave log A/T ($\Delta < 20^\circ$)
13	P-wave log A/T ($\Delta > 20^\circ$)
14	0.316 Hz Vertical Log A
15	0.501 Hz Vertical Log A
16	0.794 Hz Vertical Log A
17	1.259 Hz Vertical Log A
18	1.995 Hz Vertical Log A
19	3.162 Hz Vertical Log A
20	5.012 Hz Vertical Log A
21	7.943 Hz Vertical Log A
22	Maximum mean frequency
23	Mean phase standard deviation
24	Broadband complexity
25	Minimum narrowband complexity

* Log A/T = logarithm (base 10) amplitude/period + B-factor

** Log A = logarithm (base 10) amplitude + B-factor

REFERENCES

Sax, R. L., and Technical Staff, 1978; Event Identification - Applications to Area of Interest Events, Technical Report No. 20, Texas Instruments Report No. ALEX(01)-TR-78-08, AFTAC Contract Number F08606-77-C-0004, Texas Instruments Incorporated, Dallas, TX.